

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1825.

[NUMBER 78.]

## THE REFLECTOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.

Sir—The hint of the following was taken from the story of Tom Walker published in your paper some months since. If you think it worthy publication it is at your disposal.

### A DREAM.

Methought I wandered in a lone wild, not knowing the place of my ultimate destination. Darkness had spread her thickest veil over earthly objects, and nothing but the stars of heaven remained to cast o'er the desolate scene one ray of light. All was gloomy as the mansions of the dead, when suddenly a noise like voices at a distance echoed from the surrounding trees. The sound became more distinct as I proceeded, and on passing a clump of decayed pines, a scene totally unexpected presented itself to my view. Lamps innumerable blazed around. On a platform a little elevated, sat the Prince of Darkness arrayed in gorgeous robes. His countenance betrayed none of its native ferocity, but was apparently decked with smiles. Before him stood a promiscuous multitude of every nation, and of all ages. On this assemblage he cast looks of evident satisfaction, and from the distance at which I stood, appeared to be gratuitously dispensing to them all the blessings of life. I ventured to approach so near as to hear the following conversations. He thus addressed a young gentleman who stood by:

"Well, my friend, you have at length cast off the trammels of prejudice and superstition, and begin to understand your own interest. You had so pertinaciously adhered to the counsels of the ignorant, that I began to fear you would never reform. But now I trust you will be one of my faithful disciples. By thus renouncing all the cant of religion you have proved to the world that you possess much independence of mind. Your pretended friends will endeavor to dissuade you from your new course, but pay them no attention. You have enlisted into my service, and while you perform my work I will protect you from evil. But what is the price of your allegiance?"

The youth hesitated a moment—then said, that "Fame was the only object of his wishes; could that be granted he would, for the present, consent to consider him as a master."

This agreement being concluded, another man somewhat older advanced with hurried steps. There was something in his appearance which declared him to be a man of strong passion and great energy of character. His words were these—

"In the town where I dwell I have an enemy who has just done me an irreparable injury. I cannot rest a moment while I think of it, and I come to request your assistance that I may be revenged. The laws of God will not permit me to return 'evil for evil,' and I feel so determined to have satisfaction, that I mean, for a time, to live under your government."

"There you are right, sir, and you may depend upon my power to serve you. I cannot forbear commending you for your resolution. I always approved a man of your stamp. Who comes next?"

A decent looking man of thirty-five then came tottering through the crowd. He looked up with the confidence of an acquaintance, and as soon as he was perceived was addressed in the following manner:

"Ah, my old friend, how came you here? It is a long time since I saw you. You have been one of my best servants, and if you have any favor to ask it shall be granted."

"You know when I sold my services to you, all the recompense I asked was what brandy I could drink. Now my relations are determined to cheat me of my due, and keep out of my way as much as possible. I want your aid in order to discover where they conceal it. I know you will grant it readily, as the more I have to drink the sooner I shall come and live with you."

Next appeared a middle-aged man who stated his circumstances nearly in these terms—

"I have a numerous family dependant on me for the means of subsistence. I have hitherto been able to give them a competent support, but I am daily pained with fears for the future. If Death should take me from my accustomed employment, my wife and family could no longer make a respectable appearance. I know the bible says, 'leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let your widows trust in me;' but that is nothing to my purpose. I want them to outshine their neighbors; and as I cannot effect this by laudable means, I fearlessly solicit your aid."

In this manner I saw all around me, both men and women, selling themselves to this enemy of righteousness. Most of them said it was only for the present; but I perceived that as soon as the agreements were concluded, they were loaded with chains, which nothing but the grace of God could burst asunder.

A. O.

### "THOU MUST DIE."

When we bring to mind this awful sentence, which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth, how insignificant appear those low pursuits which agitate the toiling race of men. He who has been for a series of years building airy castles, and prepar-

ing for future years of enjoyment—who has been filling his barns with plenty and stores with abundance;—how is he astonished when to him is sent this awful summons! His proud objects banish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear to those vast regions of grandeur which had called forth all the energies of his mind.—Not so with the Christian, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord, His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for; he knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he sinks not under the rendings of pain—the agonies of disease are not considered as the price of his passport to a happier state; and, resigned, he receives the cup of affliction. The death of the Christian is the revival of faith. Those who stand at the bedside, who behold him throw off the shackles of mortality, his countenance beaming with heavenly smiles, and his lips uttering praise—must be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables"—and even skeptics must be induced to wish that their latter end might be like his.

## THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Manchester, 26th July, 1825.

On Saturday last at 1 o'clock, we left Chester and arrived at this place, a distance of forty miles, at about 8 o'clock in the evening. As the day was pleasant, our seats as usual were taken on the outside of the coach, by the side of the driver, for the purpose of plying him with questions and learning something of the road. There were sixteen persons of both sexes on the deck, and four in the hold; a numerous and motley crew. Being one or two more than the coachman is by law allowed to carry, he was obliged to smuggle some of them, by crowding them in below, when he approached the bridge where the officers reside, lest, as he said "they should touch him for five pounds, to be expended among themselves in roast beef and porter." A pretty little Cheshire girl, with her face rendered a brunette by exposure to the sun in hay-making, was the least likely to incommode the inside passengers; and she was therefore hustled in among them.

Our exit from Chester was through the eastern gate, Foregate-street, and Boughton, passing the spot where a protestant fell a martyr to the bigotry and persecution of Mary; as also by the field in which the Roman Altar was found. Here too is an eminence, which is said to bear a striking resemblance to the celebrated Richmond Hill near London. The same name has been given to it. Having not yet seen the latter, I am unable to judge of the similarity. In the former, there is nothing remarkable, except that it presents a pretty view of Chester and its environs.

The road to this place does not present a great variety of interesting objects. Rawton Moor, mentioned in my last letter, has been reclaimed and converted into cultivated fields, now waving with golden harvests. The first nine miles of the way led through a rich agricultural district, over which the eye extends to the walls of Chester. Here commences the forest of Delamere; and on the right hand of the road, at the distance of two miles, rises Beeston Castle, the curious hill with a ruin upon its top, conspicuous, as before mentioned, from Eaton Hall. But our eyes were strained in vain, to catch a farewell glance at the latter, as the coach slowly climbed the hill leading into the forest. The extensive barren, which by courtesy has assumed the above name, is nothing more than a heath, or waste of many thousand acres. In one direction, it is eight miles in extent, covered with a thick bottom of fern. It has been planted with fir and oak, under the superintendence, and at the expense of the government. Shrubs of the former tree are a few feet in height, and may in time form a forest; but the soil, or rather the sand will never apparently support a growth of oak. On the waste are several little white cottages, inhabited by the foresters, who are in the pay of the government. There is also an oasis in the desert, with a small village, and neat Gothic church, erected at the expense of the Earl of Derby. These buildings in some degree relieve the eye and break the desolation, which reigns around.

At Sandiway hotel, we passed four coursers belonging to Earl Grosvenor, in charge of as many groom, on their way to Knutsford, where the annual races were to take place on the Tuesday following. The golden cups and high bets, then and there to be lost and won, formed almost the only topic of conversation on the road. The coachman entered fully into the spirit of these high sports, and as he did not carry the mail, and was permitted to loiter as much as he chose, he would often stop his team, to converse on the probable issue of the contest. Noblemen's horses are much better known than themselves to the people; and without taking any particular pains to acquire the knowledge, we became tolerably familiar with the studs of all the Dukes, Earls, and Squires in the vicinity. It is said that Lord Grosvenor

has no taste for sports of the turf, but is obliged to participate in its turmoils, for the sake of keeping up his popularity.

In the course of the afternoon, we passed through the town of Northwich, so celebrated for its salines and mines of salt, whence the extensive exports from Liverpool are obtained. The two places are connected by the river Weaver and canals, affording great facilities of transportation. Immense quantities are annually taken to market through this channel. Although we had a strong desire to stop and compare the works with those at Salina; yet as the day was far spent and Sunday approaching, affording no opportunity to witness the operations, it was concluded to defer the visit till our return to Liverpool, previous to our embarkation. There is nothing inviting in the aspect of Northwich. The Weaver is a dark and sluggish stream, and the buildings on its banks bear the marks of decay. Some of them incline, as if ready to fall, owing it is said to the sinking of the ground from excavations. An amusing anecdote was related to us, in connection with the salt works. A year or two since, Earl Grosvenor, (whose pardon as well as that of my readers I must beg, for so often introducing his name,) was publicly insulted by the manufacturers in the streets of Northwich. He determined to avenge the indignity, by touching the pockets of his political opponents, and accordingly opened a new salt mine, the products of which have seriously affected the prices of the commodity. So said our informant.

At a little distance on this side of Northwich, is a pretty country seat, the residence of Sir John Leicester. There is an artificial lake, or canal on his grounds, on which a small brig, designed as a pleasure boat, was moored. He is the great patron of young artists, and is said to have an extensive collection of paintings and statuary, purchased partly to show his munificence towards works of taste and genius. His brother seems inclined to different pursuits. He was among the passengers on our coach on his way to the races. On the left of the road, near this point, is the residence of another nobleman. A beautiful vista leads through the Park to the mansion, which is at this season entirely concealed by the foliage. The nobleman referred to is said to be extremely unfortunate in his family. The gambling debts of one of his sons have deeply involved him in pecuniary embarrassments; and large lots of timber have been sold from his grounds, to rub off the old scores. One of his daughters died, while his favorite horse was upon the course at Chester, and the race was broken up, the heavy bets being drawn. But in the opinion of my informant, the deepest affliction of all, consisted in the marriage of another daughter with the son of a bishop, who has neither titles, honors, nor estates. It was a pure run-away, love match between the young couple; and such is the artificial state of society here, that it is reckoned an indelible stain upon the escutcheons of nobility. His lordship is said to have directed his carriage to keep the middle of the road, leaving the disinherited pair to take which side they chose, if they chanced to meet.

Almost ever place in England is remarkable for something.—One town for cloths; another for cutlery—one village for the best cakes; and another for the best ale. These localities are often ludicrous and amusing. Our attention was directed to Stratford, a little village near Manchester as the place where all the *Welsh pigs* are butchered and carried to market. It appears pretty well adapted to this staple commodity.

An incident occurred in the course of the afternoon, at which all the passengers save one, were highly amused. Among our party of twenty, there was a large, straight, rosy-faced cockney, with his drab breeches and white-top boots, who was apparently travelling for pleasure, and perhaps was going to the races. Happening by mistake to stop at the wrong tavern to take his glass of beer, the landlady who was a shrewd, clever woman, recognized my gentleman as the person, who had drunk his quart of beer a short time before, and left the house without paying for it. Without much ceremony, she jogged his memory in the presence of his fellow-travellers. He retreated to the coach with all convenient despatch, and she pursued him. Some of us requested the driver to remain, till the demand of mine hostess was satisfied, but the cockney coiled himself into the corner, and sat mute, taking a shower of reproaches, without opening his lips. He was less forward for the remainder of the journey.

An hour before reaching Manchester, the crowds of people returning from market, gave indications of our approach to a large town. The suburbs are pleasant. After crossing the Mersey, which is here a small stream; as also a canal connecting London, Liverpool and Manchester, the coach hurried us through one of the principal streets, and at 8 o'clock arrived at the Star Inn, which the driver pronounced to be the best hotel in the world. It has proved to be a good house, but nothing extraordinary. Our arrival was at an hour, when all the laborers of both sexes had finished the toils of the week, and were set free until Monday morning. The immense multitude of old and young, male and female, who thronged and literally blocked up the streets, afforded conclusive evi-

dence of the populousness of the borough; for although it now contains 165,000 inhabitants, it is not dignified with the name of a city, and has no other government than that of a Reeve and a Sheriff, without a representation in Parliament.

## RECENT OMISSIONS.

### Foreign.

LONDON, Oct. 22. The timber ship Baron of Renfrew, after being on shore several days on her passage to Gravesend, was got off, driven by the late gales into the North Seas, and was obliged at length to be abandoned.

Extract of a Letter received at Lloyd's.

DOVER, Oct. 21. The cutter *Ara*, Clark, has arrived with the second mate, and 60 of the crew of the *Baron of Renfrew*, timber ship from Quebec.—Clark reports, that yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the wind blowing very hard at N. E. the ship parted from her chain, and her head cast to the eastward. There being a great deal of sea, and the after part of her rudder loose, the ship would not veer. At 5 P. M. the ship being S. E. of the N. Foreland, about 15 miles, driving under bare poles to the southward, the wind N. by W. the cutter *Friend Endeavor*, in company. The *Ara* took out Mr. Hand, second mate, and 60 of her crew, and in effecting this, the *Ara's* and the ship's boats were lost. The *Ara* staid by the ship until half past 8 P. M. when she appeared to be drawing towards Gravelines, and then having 70 people on board, and no boats. Clark considered it expedient to leave the ship, and steer for the English coast. We hope and trust the *Friend Endeavor* will arrive with the remainder of her crew. The *Ara* has returned in the direction of the ship, with two other cutters, to render every assistance.

DOVER, Oct. 23.—The *Friend Endeavor* Smack arrived here yesterday morning with Capt. Walker and the remainder of the crew of the *Baron of Renfrew*, having left her on the French coast near Gravelines. Letters from Calais, dated last evening, mention the ship being on shore, but no account of her having gone to pieces.

### Domestic.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

A transaction as disgraceful to the perpetrators, as it was disastrous to the sufferers, occurred on Sunday evening, 20th ult. at the African Church, in Philadelphia, on Sixth-street, above Lombard.

Just as the preacher for the evening was concluding his discourse, several young, well-dressed, white men, presented themselves at the door, with cigars in their mouths, and demanded admission. This was refused till they threw away their cigars, when they entered, swearing "vengeance against the negroes," and proceeding to the lower stove on the men's side of the house, threw in a quantity of salt mixed with Cayenne pepper. They then retired.

Immediately afterwards a disagreeable smell was perceived which was quickly followed by a difficulty of breathing. The most violent sneezing and coughing was heard in every part of the house, and the dread of strangulation became general. The cry of fire was raised, and the assembled multitude, amounting in all it is said to more than two thousand, rushed towards the different doors and windows, overturning the benches, and trampling under feet those persons who were so unfortunate as to fall.

The scene is more easily conceived than described. The confusion lasted for many minutes, and the agonizing screams of the sufferers drew the people together from a distance of several squares.

One woman, *Catharine Williams*, was taken from under a pile of bodies, and died immediately afterwards. Another, we are informed, died this morning. Several others were severely wounded, and many slightly injured.

The nature of the composition used by the young men, was discovered from a paper containing a parcel of it which one of them dropped on the floor. The poor colored people think that if the windows and doors had not been opened immediately, the whole congregation would have been strangled.—*Amer. Sent.*

On Saturday last the laborers belonging to the iron works in Spring township, (Pa.) had a "chopping frolic," and in the evening they retired to a cabin where they all drank freely and fell asleep. In the night the cabin took fire, and several of the men were dreadfully burnt before they could make their escape. One man, *James Short*, an Irishman by birth, not having recovered from the effects of the liquor, remained in the cabin until he was literally roasted alive. At length one of his companions entered the cabin and dragged him from the flames, but assistance was rendered in vain, for he was then past all hopes of recovery.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21. We have had since Thursday last two falls of snow, and on Saturday morning the thermometer was at nine degrees below freezing point. Yesterday, there fell full four or five inches in depth, and our winter roads are now excellent. There is no appearance of ice in the river.



## Civil Government of the U. S.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, LL. D.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, LL. D.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State.  
RICHARD RUSH, Secretary of the Treasury.  
JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.  
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Secretary of the Navy.

### THE SENATE.—[43 Members.]

The Vice President of the United States is President *Ex officio*.

JOHN GALLARD, of S. C. President pro tem.

Maine.—John Chandler, John Holmes.  
New-Hampshire.—Samuel Bell, Levi Woodbury.  
Massachusetts.—James Lloyd, Elijah Hunt Mills.  
Connecticut.—Henry W. Edwards, Calvin Willey.  
Rhode Island.—Asher Robbins, Neh. R. Knight.  
Vermont.—Dudley Chase, Horatio Seymour.  
New-York.—Martin Van Buren, [one vacancy].  
New-Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, Joseph McVaine.  
Pennsylvania.—William Marks, William Findlay.  
Delaware.—Thomas Clayton, Nicholas Van Dyke.  
Maryland.—Edward Lloyd, Samuel Smith.  
Virginia.—Littleton W. Tazewell, John Randolph.  
North Carolina.—John Branch, Nathaniel Macon.  
South Carolina.—John Gaillard, Robert Y. Hayne.  
Georgia.—John McPerson Berrien, Thos. W. Cobb.  
Kentucky.—Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan.  
Tennessee.—John H. Eaton, Hugh L. White.  
Ohio.—William H. Harrison, Benjamin Ruggles.  
Louisiana.—Dominique Bouigny, J. S. Johnston.  
Indiana.—William Hendricks, James Noble.  
Mississippi.—Thos. H. Williams, Powhatan Ellis.  
Illinois.—Elias K. Kane, Jesse B. Thomas.  
Alabama.—Henry Chambers, Wm. R. King.  
Missouri.—David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.

These marked thus \* are new members.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[213 Members and three Delegates.]

JOHN W. TAYLOR, of N. Y. Speaker.

MAINE.—[Population 298,333, entitled to 7.]  
John Anderson, Enoch Lincoln,  
William Burleigh, Jeremiah O'Brien,  
Ebenezer Herrick, Peleg Sprague,  
David Kidder.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[Pop. 244,161, entitled to 6.]  
Ichabod Bartlett, Jonathan Harvey,  
Titus Brown, Joseph Healey,  
Nehemiah Eastman, Thomas Whipple, Jun.

MASSACHUSETTS.—[Pop. 523,287, entitled to 13.]  
Samuel C. Allen, Aaron Hobart,  
John Bailey, Samuel Lathrop,  
Francis Baylies, John Locke,  
B. W. Crowninshield, John Reed,  
John Davis, John Varnum,  
Edward Everett, Daniel Webster.

RHODE ISLAND.—[Pop. 83,038, entitled to 2.]  
Tristram Burges, Dutee J. Pearce.

CONNECTICUT.—[Pop. 275,208, entitled to 6.]  
John Baldwin, Orange Merwin,  
Noyes Barber, Elisha Phelps,  
Ralph J. Ingersoll, Gideon Tomlinson.

VERMONT.—[Pop. 235,764, entitled to 5.]  
Wm. C. Bradley, Ezra Meech,  
Rollin C. Mallary, George L. Wales,  
John Mattocks.

NEW-YORK.—[Pop. 1,338,775, entitled to 31.]  
Parmonio Adams, H. C. Martindale,  
Wm. G. Angel, Henry Markell,  
Henry Ashley, Dudley Marvin,  
Luther Badger, John Miller,  
Churchill C. Cambreleg, Timothy H. Porter,  
William Deitz, Henry H. Ross,  
Nicol Fesick, Robert S. Rose,  
Daniel G. Garssey, Joshua Sands,  
John Hallack, Jun, Henry R. Storrs,  
Abra. B. Hasbrouck, James Strong,  
Moses Hayden, John W. Taylor,  
Michael Hoffman, Stephen Van Rensselaer,  
Charles Humphrey, Gulien C. Verplanck,  
Daniel Huguenin, Jun, Aaron Ward,  
Jerome Johnson, Elisha Whittlemore,  
Charles Kellogg, Bartow White,  
William McManus, Sias Wood.

NEW-JERSEY.—[Pop. 274,551, entitled to 6.]  
George Casedy, George Holcombe,  
Lewis Condict, Samuel Swan,  
Daniel Garrison, Ebenezer Tucker.

PENNSYLVANIA.—[Pop. 1,019,143, entitled to 28.]  
William Adams, Charles Miner,  
James Buchanan, James S. Mitchell,  
Samuel Edwards, John Mitchell,  
Patrick Farrelly, Robert Orr,  
John Findlay, George Plumer,  
Robert Harris, Andrew Stewart,  
Joseph Henphill, James S. Stevenson,  
Samuel D. Ingham, Alexander Thompson,  
George Kremer, Eddy Van Horne,  
Joseph Lawrence, James Wilson,  
Samuel McKean, Henry Wolfe,  
Philip S. Markley, George Wolfe,  
Daniel H. Miller, John Wurtz.

DELAWARE.—[Pop. 76,513, entitled to 1.]  
Louis McLane.

MARYLAND.—[Pop. 364,339, entitled to 9.]  
John Barney, Robert N. Martin,  
Clement Dorsey, George E. Mitchell,  
John Leeds Kerr, George Peter,  
Joseph Kent, Thomas C. Worthington,  
Peter Little.

VIRGINIA.—[Pop. 859,303, entitled to 22.]  
Mark Alexander, William McCoy,  
William S. Archer, Charles P. Mercer,  
William Armstrong, Jun, Thomas Newton,  
John S. Barbour, Alfred H. Powell,  
Burwell Bassett, William C. Rives,  
Nathaniel B. Claiborne, William Smith,  
Thomas Davenport, Andrew Stevenson,  
Benjamin Estill, John Taliaferro,  
John Floyd, Robert Taylor,  
Robert S. Garnett, James Trezvant,  
Joseph Johnson, [one vacancy].

NORTH CAROLINA.—[Pop. 566,321, entitled to 13.]  
Willis Alston, John Long,  
John H. Bryan, Archibald McNeill,  
Samuel P. Carson, Wiley P. Mangum,  
Henry W. Comer, Rogues M. Saunders,  
Weldon N. Edwards, Leonard Sawyer,  
Richard Bines, Lewis Williams,  
Gabriel Holmes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—[Pop. 309,351, entitled to 9.]  
John Carter, George McDuffie,  
William Drayton, Thomas R. Mitchell,  
Joseph Gist, Starling Precker,  
Andrew G. Govan, John Wren,  
James Hamilton.

GEORGIA.—[Pop. 281,126, entitled to 7.]  
George Cary, James Merriweather,  
Albert Outhbert, Edward F. Tattall,  
John Forsyth, Wiley Thompson,  
Charles E. Haynes.

KENTUCKY.—[Pop. 513,623, entitled to 12.]  
Richard A. Buckner, Robert P. Letcher,  
James Clarke, Thomas Metcalfe,  
Robert P. Henry, Thomas P. Moore,  
James Johnson, David Trimble,  
Francis Johnson, Charles A. Wickliffe,  
Joseph Lecompte, William F. Young.

TENNESSEE.—[Pop. 390,669, entitled to 9.]  
Adam R. Alexander, Jacob C. Isaacs,  
Robert Allen, John H. Marable,  
John Blair, James G. Mitchell,  
John Cocke, James K. Polk,  
Samuel Hudson.

OHIO.—[Pop. 581,431, entitled to 14.]  
Mordecai Bartley, John Thompson,  
Philemon Beecher, Joseph Vance,  
John W. Campbell, Samuel T. Vinton,  
James Findlay, Elisha Whittlesey,  
David Jennings, William Wilson,  
William McLean, John Woods,  
John Sloan, John C. Wright.

LOUISIANA.—[Pop. 125,779, entitled to 3.]  
William L. Brent, Edward Livingston,  
Henry H. Gurley.

MISSISSIPPI.—[Pop. 62,320, entitled to 1.]  
Christopher Rankin.

INDIANA.—[Pop. 147,102, entitled to 3.]  
Ratcliff Boon, John Test,  
Jonathan Jennings.

ILLINOIS.—[Pop. 54,843, entitled to 1.]  
Daniel B. Cook.

ALABAMA.—[Pop. 125,342, entitled to 3.]  
John McKee, George W. Owen,  
Gabriel Moore.

MISSOURI.—[Pop. 62,496, entitled to 1.]  
John Scott.

DELEGATES.  
MICHIGAN.—[Entitled to 1 Delegate.]  
Austin E. Wiag.

ARKANSAS.—[Entitled to 1 Delegate.]  
Henry W. Conway.

FLORIDA.—[Entitled to 1 Delegate.]  
Joseph M. White.

Those marked thus \* or thus † are new members.

## NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec 12, 1825.

Mr. Hendricks submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The following Standing Committees were announced as having been appointed by the Chair, viz:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Macon, Tazewell, Gaillard, Mills, White.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith, Holmes, Berrien, Hayne, Woodbury.

On Commerce—Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Van Dyke, Johnston of Lou. Williams, Edwards.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Findlay, Lloyd of Mass. Clayton.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Findlay, Lloyd of Maryland, Branch, Woodbury, Bouigny.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Harrison, Benton, Chandler, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Williams, Seymour, Robbins, Kane.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Eaton, King, Van Dyke.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Benton, White, King, Edwards, Cobb.

On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, McVaine, Clayton.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Van Buren, Rowan, Holmes, Berrien, Mills.

On the Post-Office and Post-Roads—Messrs. Johnson of Ky, Johnston of Lou. Thomas, McVaine, Wiley.

On the Militia—Messrs. Chandler, Branch, Knight, Harrison, Bell.

On Pensions—Messrs. Noble, Chase, Marks, Cobb, Ellis.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Rowan, Noble, Eaton, Bouigny.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Seymour, Kane, Hendricks.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Marks, Wiley, Mills.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

The following petition was presented, and referred.

By Mr. Ruggles, the petition of William Remson, a soldier who had served at several periods of the Revolutionary war, but not long enough at any one period to entitle him to a pension under the law: he is now blind, and prays Congress to grant him a small sum of money to purchase a quarter section of land.

Mr. Chandler submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Report from the Secretary of War, of the 5th inst. transmitting in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 25th of February last, proposals for printing forty thousand copies of the Abstract of Infantry Tactics, and the additions to the report from the Secretary of War of the 9th inst. on the same subject, be severally, referred to the Committee on the Militia, to consider and report thereon.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President, by a direct vote of the people, in districts.

Mr. Hayne was rejoiced to see that the gentleman from Missouri had thus early called the attention of the Senate to this important subject; but he thought he had not made the inquiry sufficiently extensive; he had confined it merely to the mode of election; but Mr. H. thought that an attempt ought also to be made to secure the election of President of the United States from the intervention of the House of Representatives; and he therefore moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following:

And that the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, as to secure the election of President and Vice President of the United States, without the intervention of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, said, he generally voted in favor of resolutions of inquiry on almost every subject; but he had not much confidence in amend-

ments of the Constitution, of any kind. He thought the time was gone by for amending the constitution, and perhaps it was well that it was so. It was easier for them to break it ten times than it was for them to amend it once, and if they tried to mend it only in those places where they had broken it, they would have enough to occupy them for a considerable time. He should not vote for the resolution under the expectation that much would be done; but he was willing that an inquiry should be made. He was not in favor of the measures of either of the gentlemen, but he should vote in favor of the amendment to the resolution, and then for the resolution as amended.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

Petitions were presented by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Herrick, and Mr. Kidder, of Maine.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16.

On motion of Mr. Cassedy, of N. J. it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the children and heirs of John Hopper, deceased, late of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, a reasonable compensation for a dwelling-house and other property burnt by the British troops in consequence of the military occupation of said house by the troops of the United States in the war of the Revolution.

### CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all such documents, or parts of correspondence, (not incompatible with the public interest to be communicated,) relating to an invitation which has been extended to the government of this country by the Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, to join in the deliberations of a Congress to be held at the Isthmus of Panama, and which has induced him to signify to this House, that "ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to join in those deliberations."

This resolution lies one day, of course.

### INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE. We find it intimated in the New-York American that "the French government have recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification; and this conclusion will be, if it has not been already communicated to Mr. Brown, whenever he presses again for an answer." This is unwelcome intelligence and calls for a renewed demand for indemnification, backed by such potent arguments as our government has heretofore been obliged to resort to—defence of the rights of our countrymen. Our injured fellow-citizens must eventually have reparation. They are willing to wait, yet longer, the tardy pace of national justice, but the time will come when they, when the voice of the whole nation will demand an equitable adjustment, to the last jot and tittle, of our claims upon France and other European nations.

### POST-OFFICE.

From an official report of the Postmaster-General of the United States, it appears that—

The receipts for postage, for the year ending 1st July, 1823, were \$1,114,345 12

Year ending 1st July, 1824, 1,156,811 50

" " 1825, 1,252,061 32

Expenditures, for the first mentioned term, \$1,169,335 51

Do. for 2d term, 1,169,198 91

Do. for 3d term, 1,209,594 42

The loss to the government in supporting the Post-Office department, for the year ending 1st July, 1823, was \$35,540 39

Ending 1st July, 1824, 12,387 35

And for the year ending 1st July, 1825, there was a gain to the government of 45,476 90

Since the 1st July, 1823, there have been established 1040 new post-offices—and

The number of agents employed in the operations of the Department, is from 15 to 20,000.

CIRCULATION OF INTELLIGENCE. Stepping into the City Post-Office on Tuesday evening and observing how large a number of free letters were put up for one mail, which the Clerks were in the act of despatching, we had the curiosity to inquire how many such letters had been put up from that office during the last week. The Clerk took the trouble to add up the number which had been mailed at that office during the week ending on Tuesday the 13th inst. and we were really surprised even us, who had some opportunity of knowing the extent of the correspondence between this city and the various points of the interior, especially during the session. The whole number thus despatched during the week was thirty-three thousand eight hundred and twelve. In the packing and wrapping up the mails, about one hundred and twenty quires of large cartridge paper have been consumed. In addition to this labor, immense mails from the North, the South and the West, are received, assorted, and distributed, daily at this office; besides several others of less importance during the week.—*Nat. Intell.*

GEN. WILLIAM BARTON. We learn from the North Star that Gen. William Barton, a meritorious officer of the revolution—the same who seized the British General Prescott and made him prisoner on Rhode Island—and the same who has for many years been imprisoned for debt within the limits of the gaol at Danville, (Vt.)—has been released; and that he owes his release to the generosity of Gen. Lafayette, who, hearing his situation, remitted to Isaac Fletcher, Esq. Adjutant-General of that State, the sum necessary to discharge him from confinement. This last act of generosity was done after Lafayette had embarked on board the Brandywine.—*N. H. Pat.*

COL. M'NAIR, U. S. Agent for the Osage Indians, has returned to St. Louis, having succeeded in rescuing from the Indians every article of property which had been stolen from the expedition of traders, which had not been destroyed.

A grave has been robbed of its dead, in Maringo, Seneca county, (N. Y.) The grave was left open, and the coffin split with an axe, leaving evident marks that the body was mangled in this operation.

### UPPER PERU AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

Translated for the National Journal, from the Argos of Buenos Ayres.

ACT OF INDEPENDENCE of the Province of Upper Peru.

### DECLARATION.

The sovereign representative of the provinces of Upper Peru, deeply penetrated with the magnitude and weight of their responsibility, to Heaven and the World in deciding the destinies of their constituents, have diverted themselves of all partiality and private feelings at the altar of justice, and have ardently implored the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe in forming a just decision. Conscious of good faith, justice, moderation, and careful deliberation on their present resolution, they declare, in the name and with authority of their Representatives, that the happy day has arrived, when Upper Peru has become liberated from unjust power, from the tyrannic and wretched Ferdinand VII, and that this fertile region has escaped the debasing relation of a colony of Spain; that it is important to its welfare, not to incorporate itself with any of the co-terminous Republics, but to erect itself into a sovereign and independent State, in relation to the new as well as the old world, that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution, proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves, under their own constitution, laws, and authorities, that they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the inviolable support of the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honor, life, liberty, equality, property and security. To carry into effect this determination, they bind themselves, through this sovereign representation, by their lives, property and sacred honor. Hall of Representatives, August 6, 1825.

Signed by Jose Mariano, President, and 47 other Representatives.

MASONIC. One of the effects which have resulted from the establishment of South American Independence is the singular attention which is given to Masonry both by the Columbians and the Mexicans. In little less than a year, several lodges have been erected in the city of Mexico. By late arrivals we have found several accounts showing the progress of the craft. It is said that one of the first among them who had reached the highest honors of the Masonic art was the same person who had formerly occupied the office of Grand Inquisitor. What a singular alteration has occurred by the establishment of free principles! Recently we have understood that application has been made to Lodges in this country through the American Minister in the Mexican Capitol, for new information and higher knowledge in the "sublime art," which will probably be forwarded to those who have become sensible that they have lived in darkness. Freedom and Masonry are co-ordinate lights, which the darkness comprehendeth not.—*Snowdon's N. Y. Adv.*

A case of some importance to Masters and Mistresses was recently decided in London. A grocer summoned Mr. Styles, a chemist, for the payment of eight shillings, for goods had by a woman representing herself as being in Mr. Styles' service, which he refused to pay, on the ground that the woman had left his service some time past, and consequently the goods were not had for him. The Court, however, decided in favor of the woman on the principle, that a person sending a servant to a shop for goods, from time to time, and paying one bill, is bound, on that servant's leaving him, to give notice to all his tradesmen not to let her have more goods on his account. If he does not do this, he is liable for any account she may run up in his name, at shops she had been accustomed to fetch goods from for his use, while she was in his service.—*N. Y. M. Adv.*

Child carried away by an Eagle.—A circumstance quite uncommon in the north, lately happened in Scania. A woman at work in the fields left her infant on the ground, at a little distance; soon after an eagle pounced upon the infant, and carried it away. The poor woman who heard the cries of the child in the air, is become insane, and is now in the hospital at Eolmoa.—*Hamburg paper.*

A new Society is forming in Monroe county, Indiana, on Mr. Owen's system, called the "Blue Spring Community." The projectors appear to be possessed of more than common gallantry, having provided in the 7th article of the constitution that "All members of the Community, both male and female 15 years old and over, shall be considered as legal voters." The 28th article contains the following excellent rule—"The use of spirituous liquors shall be excluded except when prescribed as a medicine." *Ind. Gaz.*

CENTURY. Mr. Samuel F. Baker, of Andover, states that, being employed with others in making a stone bridge in the N. Parish of Andover, they discovered, on taking up a large flat stone, (about 3 feet by 5,) a great body of living snakes, which had probably taken shelter there for the winter. They were still at first from the cold, but exhibited various signs of life when exposed to the sun. On being counted there were found to be one hundred and sixteen! and, what renders the circumstance more singular, there were various species, viz. black, striped and green snakes, and house and brown adders, numbers of each. They were of different sizes, varying from 6 inches to 2 feet. *Salem Gaz.*

The good people in Shepherdstown, (Vir.) are in funds, in the way of small talk, at this time: It is said that a female, a short time since, applied for admission from the cold, at the house of Mrs. Bower, one of the *sages femmes* of that place. On the night of Monday following, there was a small addition to the number of visitors. The following day while the old lady was absent, procuring something comfortable for her patient, the mother decamped, leaving the little one as a fee to Mrs. Bower. A committee of *sages* pronounced the child some weeks old, and express a belief that the lady who decamped was only acting the wishes of some other female. *H. S. Gaz.*



# THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1825.

The January Term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Oxford, will be held at the Court-House in this village on Tuesday next.

In answer to the inquiries of some of the gentlemen of the Bar, we would inform them, that we have called on Maj. Hubbard, and he informs us, that he has made the usual preparations to accommodate the Bar, the ensuing Term of the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS.—The information obtained from Congress since our last paper, is not of a very interesting character. The resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, for the amendment of the Constitution, are still before that body. It is a subject that will call forth the ablest talents the House possesses.—But on the whole, we are led to think that amendments are dangerous to that good old instrument; and we had better undergo a few inconveniences which may now be attached to the Constitution, than to run the risk of mending or avoiding them, and thereby making others of greater magnitude. This subject has been several times before the House of Representatives in the course of a few years past, and after a careful examination by both sides, the old way has generally been liked better by all. We have no doubt but it will receive a candid and able examination by the members of the present Congress.

By an examination of the Standing Committee, appointed in the Senate, it will be perceived that the Senators from this State hold conspicuous stations in them. The Hon. Mr. HOLMES is on the Finance and Judiciary Committee—the Hon. Mr. CHANDLER is chairman of the Committee on the Militia; he is also placed on the Committee on Military Affairs.—It is stated in letters received from Washington, that the nomination of Rufus King as minister to the Court of St. James, meets with some opposition in the Senate; and whether it is confirmed by that body yet remains doubtful.—As for us, we know nothing about "State Affairs," but some, who "ought to know," tell us, it will not be confirmed. And again, others, who "might know," say, it will. Be this as it may, we shall "all know" before long—and then we shall be as wise as others, as it relates to this particular.

POSTMASTERS.—We have heard considerable complaint of the failure of papers between Boston and Portland, and have learnt by experience that there is too much truth in it to pass without notice with us. Our subscribers who live beyond Portsmouth say our paper rarely reaches them. Our exchange papers, we find, with one or two exceptions, arrive very irregular. The fault is somewhere.—Our paper is regularly mailed, and we have no doubt but our exchange papers are. Papers from the eastward arrive when due—we are at a loss to account for the cause of the detention of those from the West, except it is by the inattention of some of the Postmasters on the route. We hope as this is the first time we have made a complaint of this kind, it will be the last. Should any postmaster wish to read our paper, we will furnish him, gratis, rather than have him steal it from our subscribers.

## VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to this subject, and especially to our paper. The following article taken from the *York Recorder*, although calculated for a different meridian, will serve for our latitude without any "material alteration."

The price of a paper is an item of expenditure at which many persons repine, and which they resolve to avoid, while in fact they seldom, if ever, disburse an equal sum for which they obtain so large and valuable an equivalent. It is because a newspaper cannot be eaten, or it will not serve for a neckcloth, that it is so much undervalued? Certainly, though it does not fill the stomach or keep the body comfortable, (purposes for which it was never intended,) it yet repays its cost with advantage, in the quantities of information it conveys, and the stores of varied knowledge it supplies. Newspapers instead of being an expense, are in reality, an actual, downright saving; and we will plainly prove them to be so. One of the public officers of this County, who shall be nameless at present, takes no newspaper! Last week he came travelling to York under the impression that the court would be in session. His expenses were probably between 2 and 3 dollars, and he lost at least two days on his journey. Now had he been a subscriber to a newspaper he would have been duly apprised that no court would be held, and he would on this single occasion have saved more than the amount of a year's subscription; he would also have saved time, when Dr. Franklin says is money, and he would have had 52 newspapers into the bargain!

Hence it is not manifest that a paper is a saving instead of an expense? Yes, certainly. Now a sentence or two by way of application. How many people are there in the County of [Oxford] (which contains a population of 40,000) who are situated precisely like this holder of office, and who like him might save more by an item of intelligence contained in a single newspaper, than several years' subscription would cost? Let such be admonished by the example before them. Let them take OUR PAPER, and we will be careful to have them advised in time, when the Judges will hold court and the Sheriff hold sales, or "the rise of empires, and the fall of stock," and of matters and things in general.

RECIPE.—The following "Cure for Ladies' Rheumatism," is most valuable, and we hope it will come into general use:

"Take a good warm double Scotch Shawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulder and chest, and add also, secundum artem, a stout Welch Flannel Petticoat.—And remain at home at least long enough to put them on."

"A lady lately applied the medicine prescribed, and, it gives us pleasure to state, that she has not been seen in our streets but twice in the last twelve hours."

KENNEBEC BANK.—The report that this Bank had failed proves as we expected, unfounded. Although it is a Kennebec Bank, we have so much confidence in the *Stockholders, Directors and Officers* of the Bank, that we are under no apprehensions of the public sustaining any loss by it. We ask for no better money than Bills on the KENNEBEC BANK.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this State, have elected the famous John Randolph a Senator to Congress, in place of Mr. Barbour appointed Secretary of War.—They have also made choice of John Tyler for Governor. The report that ex-president Monroe had consented to be a candidate for that office was not correct.

MICHIGAN.—We learn that no less than three Candidates appear at Washington, each claiming a seat to represent this Territory, viz: Austin E. Wing, John Biddle, and Gabriel Richards, who was the last delegate. Mr. Wing has the certificate from the proper authorities; but we understand that the others, (and especially the Reverend gentleman,) mean to contend earnestly for the seat, which was once delivered to him.

ANOTHER WONDER.—We learn from the *Editor of the Eastern (Gardiner) Chronicle*, that the Kennebec river is about to be "filled up," not only with Bridges and Dams, but by sand. We recommend to the public spirited people at Gardiner, to petition the Legislature to enact a law, "that all persons who wish to cross the present Channel of the Kennebec, for the future, should be obliged to cross on the Bridge, at Gardiner, otherwise they will lose the toll."—The Coblessee Canal, we are apprehensive, will be of little use, unless it is continued to the Penobscot, as we at first recommended.

EAGLE BANK.—In consequence of the unusual excitement occasioned by the failure of this Bank, together with the constant depreciation of its notes since, we think proper to lay before our readers the following statement of the concern, copied from the *Microscope*, published at Albany, (N. Y.)

"PIOUS FRAUD." The New-Haven Herald, of the 5th inst., contains an article on the subject of the failure of the Eagle Bank, in which the writer, supposed to be Mr. Woolsey, the Secretary of the American Bible Society, congratulates the friends of that institution on the advance with which the funds of the Society, deposited in the Bank, had been saved without loss. It seems that the President of the Bank, Mr. George Hoadley, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Woolsey, on his own responsibility, without the knowledge or consent of the Directors, but on the contrary (as the stock is of no value) with their inevitable and decided disapprobation, received a transfer of the shares held by the Bible Society, from the Treasurer. The writer in the New-Haven paper adds, with apparent exultation, notwithstanding the above barefaced circumstances, "still, it is believed the business was so transacted that the Bible Society cannot be compelled by the Bank to refund."

This we conceive to be a case of the most palpable dishonesty, if not downright swindling.—After the Bank had become insolvent, its remaining funds and property belonged in common to all its creditors, in such proportions as they held its notes. Shall then this overgrown, purse-proud, and aristocratical institution, the funds of which are drained from a credulous public, and mostly applied to pampering the sanctimonious officers and hangers-on of the Society, be permitted by this gross and venal system of favoritism and speculation not only to go unharmed amid the wreck of monied institutions, but be allowed to appropriate to its own doubtful purposes those very funds which should be divided among the widows, orphans, and laboring people, who were so unfortunate as to hold the rags of the Bank, at the time of its failure, and who are reduced to absolute distress, and perhaps to the verge of starvation in consequence of it? No, it will not—it cannot be tamely submitted to, by a community who know their rights and have the least disposition to assert them. The disposition made of the remaining funds of the Bank, appear to us evidently fraudulent, in regard to this affair of the Bible Society Stock; and if it is done in such a manner as to evade our laws, it still does not alter the moral turpitude of the transaction. If such barefaced swindling is to be practiced with impunity by our Bible Societies, and other Christian institutions, what ought to be expected from the unregenerate part of community?

## Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Talents which are before the public have nothing to fear."—But the great difficulty is to get them before the public, or to bring them into exercise at all. We dream away the best moments of life. Satisfied with common enjoyments, fired with nothing beyond the pursuits of others, time carries us along; life advances; talents lie neglected; and the close of our career presents nothing in retrospective to applaud or to admire. Sloth and inactivity weigh down talents to the dust. The poppy has supplanted the laurel. We sleep months, and wake moments, and awake only to pursue "trifles light as air." Read but the employment of a single day. Nature requires a part; and how passes the rest? With books, with mental discipline, with celestial wing toward some exalted object? No.—The hours of the day surprise us in no such employments. We bid a sleepy good morning to some half a dozen idlers, like ourselves; make a few dull observations about weather, politics and the times; and the evening closes as the day began—in idleness, a game at cards, and an empty mind. Hence life and talents go unemployed, or are employed to no purpose.

"We eat and drink and sleep; what then?"

"We eat and drink and sleep again."

O, what a waste of intellect is here! Minds, made to cheer the moral darkness of the world, slumbering in undisturbed repose; minds, designed for noble and exalted pursuits, degrading their high destination to the amusement of children; minds of heavenly origin, "pregnant with celestial fire," partaking of immortality, too lazy, too indolent, too irresolute to make a struggle worthy of the meed of praise!

This is no caricature. Would to Heaven it were. Is there a village, far or near, where mind, mind alone is the business of life? If there be, guilty as I am of the fault here censured, most gladly would I "wallow through December's snows" to shake hands with the happy fraternity, and anxiously beg a participation of its enjoyments.

CRITO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—If the following is worthy an insertion in your paper, it is at your disposal.

CIMON.

## INDIAN CURIOSITY!

In intrenching the earth, for the mud-sills of a mill, lately erected at Craigies' Mills, in Hebron, in the County of Oxford, an utensil of one of our tawny predecessors, was accidentally discovered. A Stone Gouge, ingeniously wrought, if we take into consideration the state of the arts, when it must have been manufactured, was thrown out by one of the workmen. By mineralogists, the stone would be comprehended under the general denomination of schist of the argillaceous earths. The gouge is more than six inches in length, and nearly an inch and a half across its greatest segment: It is almost semicircular, and from its upper, or half end to its edge, on the convex side, is one continued straight line, till reaching within one and a half inch of the edge, where a concave bevil, like the hollow in architecture, is formed. A straight line, parallel with the former, then continues to the edge. The concave side of the gouge pursues a straight line, till within three fourths of an inch of the lower end, where a bold convex bevil reduces it to an edge. The haft end is tapered nearly to a point, with the evident design of its being inserted into a wooden handle. Such relics of Indian antiquity are worthy of preservation.

This gouge was taken near the little Androscoggin, from the banks of a cove, formed by a stream emptying into that river. The cove is perhaps 60 or 70 rods in circumference; formerly, no doubt, as it still remains to be, an excellent fishing spot. The soil from which it was dug, is alluvial; but whether the formation has taken place since the residence there of the Aborigines, or whether the beach might not have been an Indian burial ground, is not yet known. Perhaps the redmen of the forest, some centuries ago, here entombed, with the bones of their forefathers, their implements of business.—No farther excavations have been made for their discoveries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—You will oblige a Subscriber by inserting the following—taken from an old Newspaper. Perhaps the coat will not be altogether useless in this quarter.

## A CAP FOR PIOUS SPRIGHTLY.

The pious creature who proposed a Looking Glass for Jonathan must of course had the first peep, as he was trying on his new coat, which is thought to suit him, yet it is strange how the creature could view two at once in so small a glass. It appears that his mind was in a state of topsicalion—for he, when looking in the glass, calls on the Most High, (whom he never knew, or is it likely ever will,) to know who should live on the Hill; now whether he meant Spring Hill or Sand Hill, we cannot tell. However, as he has accepted of the Coat I am bound to make him a present of a Cap, by hinting at facts:

Solomon says, he that getteth riches and not by right, was like a partridge that setteth on eggs and hatcheth them not; he shall be troubled in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool.

He who drives his father to alter his will when justly made, that he might enclose a widow's ground, and get it for nothing—is a rebel.

He who despiseth one neighbor for assisting another, in obtaining a right that belongs to him by the laws of God and man—is a scamp.

He who maketh a hypocritical-lying remonstrance to obstruct his neighbor's right—should be despised.

He who will not take counsel by the majority of his neighbors—should be despised by men of sense.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend who requests us to insert the address of Elder Samuel Hutchinson, as published in the *Christian Intelligencer*, is informed, that however willing we should be to oblige him, yet our obligations to the public are such, that we cannot insert it in our columns, as we mean to have them free from all controversy on religious subjects.—He will not think that we reject on account of our own feelings.

## NOTICE.

A Meeting of those OLD SOLDIERS who served in the war of the Revolution, who do not now receive a Pension from Government, will be held at the Court-House, in this village, on Tuesday, the third day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon—in order to sign a petition to be forwarded to Congress at the present Session, for compensation for past services. It is requested that all who live in this County should attend—and others if convenient.

Paris, Dec. 5, 1825.

## Married.

In Boston, Mr. Joel Shaw, of this town, to Miss Lydia Lane of Boston.

In Augusta, (Me.) Mr. William Hastings, publisher of the Waterville Intelligencer, to Miss Susan L. Pettigill.

## Died.

In this town, on the 12th inst. Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Hill, Jr. aged 12.

In Milbury, Mrs. Sally Man, wife of Mr. Chester Man, and only daughter of Elder Oliver Bond.

In Boston, David Hinckley, Esq. aged 60, an eminent merchant, and useful citizen.

In Lima, (N. H.) Mr. Ebenezer Tinkham, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 70.

## MORE FORTUNES!!

10,000—5,000—

3,000—2,000 & \$1,000

FOR SALE at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE—All to be determined the 14th January, 1826.

(NO TIME TO BE LOST.—)

Price—Wholes, \$3.00—Quarters, \$7 1-2 cents.

The letters drawn in the Rhode-Island Lottery on Saturday last, were, P-H-N-R-J-S.—One a prize of \$50.—The owner is requested to call and receive his money.

Dec. 29.

## J. HASKELL,

Middle-street, (two doors from Exchange-street,) PORTLAND,

HAS just received a Large Stock of GOODS in his line:—AMONG THEM ARE—

Colored and Natural

Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

NUTRA & CLOTH CAPS.

Ladies' Beaver Bonnets.

White, Black, Drab and Fancy

OSTRICH PLUMES.

OSTRICH AND FUR TRIMMING.

SEAL COLLARS.

Seal-Gloves and Moccasins.

SUPERFINE, FINE AND LOW PRICED

HATS.

Also—A few Bales

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above are of superior quality and are offered VERY LOW.

Nov. 22.—2m 74

## JOHN K. HALE,

NO. 1.....MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

MIDDLE-STREET.....PORTLAND,

HAS just received an Elegant Assortment of

European, India & American

DRY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW—

For Cash or approved credit.

## Retained,

From Twelve to Fourteen Hundred yards of COUNTRY FLANNEL, for which Goods will be given at the lowest Cash Price.

Oct. 29.—3m 69

## DRAWING ANNOUNCED!

THE CUMBERLAND & OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY will be drawn on the 26th of January, 1826.

Persons in want of

\$5000—\$2000—\$1000—\$500—\$200—

\$100—\$50—

or smaller sums, would find it for their advantage to call immediately at the

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

PRICE—Wholes \$4 50—Quarters \$1 25—Eighths 63 cents.

Dec. 22.

## PUBLIC AUCTION!!

WILL be sold at PHILLIP EASTMAN, Esq.'s, in Fryeburg, on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of December current, several thousand acres of GOOD LAND, for Farms, with a sufficient quantity of Pine Timber, and Mill Privileges. Said land is laid out into One Hundred Acre Lots, in Bachelor's Grant—by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

\*Terms liberal.—Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

JASON SHERMAN, Administrator, with the Will annexed on said Estate.

Gilead, Dec. 5, 1825.

## HOUSE & LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A WOOD-HOUSE, BARN, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c. Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the others, is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD,

Dec. 20.

## NEW SONG BOOK.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, THE MUSICAL MAN'S COMPANION, or a New Collection of Love, Masonic, Sea, and other Songs.

Also—A general supply of

School Books,

Writing & Cyphering Books—Paper—Quills—Inkpowder—Slates, &c. &c. All Cheap.

Dec. 20.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the postage of Newspapers, are humbly requested to pay the same by the tenth of January next. Their receipts will be left at the respective places where they receive their papers.

PHILIP C. MASON, Postpaid.

Paris, Dec. 22, 1825.



## Civil Government of the U. S.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, LL. D.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, LL. D.

HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State.  
RICHARD RUSH, Secretary of the Treasury.  
JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.  
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Secretary of the Navy.

THE SENATE.—[43 Members.]

The Vice President of the United States is President  
Ex officio.

JOHN GALLARD, of S. C. President pro tem.

Maine.—John Chandler, John Holmes.  
New-Hampshire.—Samuel Bell, \*Levi Woodbury.  
Massachusetts.—James Lloyd, Elijah Hunt Mills.  
Connecticut.—Henry W. Edwards, \*Calvin Willey.  
Rhode Island.—\*Asher Robbins, Neh. R. Knight.  
Vermont.—\*Dudley Chase, Horatio Seymour.  
New-York.—Martin Van Buren, [one vacancy].  
New-Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, Joseph McVaine.  
Pennsylvania.—\*William Marks, William Findlay.  
Delaware.—Thomas Clayton, Nicholas Van Dyke.  
Maryland.—Edward Lloyd, Samuel Smith.  
Virginia.—Littleton W. Tazewell, \*John Randolph.  
North Carolina.—John Branch, Nathaniel Macon.  
South Carolina.—John Gaillard, Robert Y. Hayne.  
Georgia.—\*John McPerson Berrien, Thos. W. Cobb.  
Kentucky.—Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan.  
Tennessee.—John H. Eaton, \*Hugh L. White.  
Ohio.—\*William H. Harrison, Benjamin Ruggles.  
Louisiana.—Dominique Bouligny, J. S. Johnston.  
Indiana.—\*William Hendricks, James Noble.  
Mississippi.—Thos. H. Williams, \*Powhatan Ellis.  
Illinois.—\*Elias K. Kane, Jesse B. Thomas.  
Alabama.—Henry Chambers, Wm. R. King.  
Missouri.—David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.  
Those marked thus \* are new members.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[213 Members and three Delegates.]

JOHN W. TAYLOR, of N. Y. Speaker.

Maine.—[Population 298,335, entitled to 7.]  
John Anderson, Enoch Lincoln,  
William Burleigh, Jeremiah O'Brien,  
Theodore Herrick, Peleg Sprague,  
David Kidder.

New-Hampshire.—[Pop. 244,161, entitled to 6.]  
Isabod Bartlett, \*Jonathan Harvey,  
\*Titus Brown, \*Joseph Healey,  
\*Nehemiah Eastman, Thomas Whipple, Jun.

Massachusetts.—[Pop. 523,287, entitled to 13.]  
Samuel C. Allen, Aaron Hobart,  
John Bailey, Samuel Lathrop,  
Francis Baylies, John Locke,  
R. W. Crowninshield, John Reed,  
\*John Davis, \*John Varum,  
\*Edward Everett, Daniel Webster.

Rhode Island.—[Pop. 83,033, entitled to 2.]  
\*Tristram Burges, \*Dutche J. Pearce.

Connecticut.—[Pop. 275,208, entitled to 6.]  
John Baldwin, \*Orange Merwin,  
Noyes Barber, \*Elisha Phelps,  
\*Ralph J. Ingersoll, Gideon Tomlinson.

Vermont.—[Pop. 235,764, entitled to 5.]  
Wm. C. Bradley, \*Ezra Meech,  
Rollin C. Mallary, \*George E. Wales,  
\*John Mattocks.

New-York.—[Pop. 1,368,775, entitled to 31.]  
Parmenter Adams, H. C. Martindale,  
\*Wm. G. Angel, \*Henry Markell,  
\*Henry Ashley, \*Dudley Marvin,  
\*Luther Badger, \*John Miller,  
\*Churchill C. Cambreleng, Timothy H. Porter,  
\*William Deitz, \*Henry H. Ross,  
\*Nicol Fedick, \*Robert S. Rose,  
\*Daniel G. Garney, \*Joshua Sands,  
\*John Dallock, Jun., \*Henry R. Storrs,  
\*Abra. B. Hasbrouck, James Strong,  
\*Moses Hayden, John W. Taylor,  
\*Michael Hoffman, Stephen Van Rensselaer,  
\*Charles Humphrey, \*Gulien C. Verplanck,  
\*Daniel Huguenin, Jun., \*Aaron Ward,  
\*Jerome Johnson, \*Elisha Whitmore,  
\*Charles Kellogg, \*Bartow White,  
\*William McManus, Elias Wood.

New-Jersey.—[Pop. 274,551, entitled to 6.]  
George Cassidy, \*George Holcombe,  
Lewis Condict, Samuel Swan,  
Daniel Garrison, \*Elienezer Tucker.

Pennsylvania.—[Pop. 1,019,149, entitled to 26.]  
\*William Adams, \*Charles Miner,  
James Buchanan, \*James S. Mitchell,  
Samuel Edwards, \*John Mitchell,  
Patrick Farrelly, \*Robert Orr,  
John Findlay, George Plumer,  
Robert Barrie, Andrew Stewart,  
Joseph Hazen, \*James S. Stevenson,  
Samuel D. Ingham, Alexander Thompson,  
George Kremer, \*Ezra Van Horne,  
\*Joseph Lawrence, James Wilson,  
Samuel McKean, Henry Wilson,  
Philip S. Mackey, George Wolfe,  
Daniel H. Miller, \*John Wurtz.

Delaware.—[Pop. 70,343, entitled to 1.]  
Louis McLane.

Maryland.—[Pop. 364,339, entitled to 9.]  
\*John Barney, \*Robert N. Martin,  
\*Clement Dorsey, \*George E. Mitchell,  
\*John Leeds Kerr, \*George Peter,  
\*Joseph Kent, \*Thomas C. Worthington,  
Peter Little.

Virginia.—[Pop. 859,303, entitled to 22.]  
Mark Alexander, William McCoy,  
William S. Archer, Charles F. Mercer,  
\*William Armstrong, Jun., Thomas Newton,  
John S. Barbour, \*Alfred H. Powell,  
Barwell Bassett, William C. Rives,  
\*Nathaniel H. Claiborne, William Smith,  
\*Thomas Davenport, Andrew Stevenson,  
\*Benjamin Estlin, John Talliferro,  
John Floyd, \*Robert Taylor,  
Robert F. Garnett, \*James Trezvant,  
Joseph Johnson, [One vacancy].

North Carolina.—[Pop. 568,221, entitled to 13.]  
\*Willis Alston, John Long,  
\*John H. Bryan, \*Archibald McNeill,  
\*Samuel P. Carson, \*Willey P. Mangum,  
Henry W. Conner, \*Romulus M. Saunders,  
\*Weldon N. Edwards, \*Leonce Sawyer,  
\*Richard Hines, Lewis Williams,  
\*Gabriel Holmes.

South Carolina.—[Pop. 339,331, entitled to 9.]  
John Carter, George McDuffie,  
William Drayton, \*Thomas R. Mitchell,  
Joseph Gist, \*Starline Tucker,  
Andrew G. Govan, John Wilson,  
James Hamilton.

Georgia.—[Pop. 231,126, entitled to 7.]  
George Cary, James Merriwether,  
Albert Culbert, Edward F. Tattall,  
John Forsyth, Wiley Thompson,  
Charles E. Haynes.

Kentucky.—[Pop. 513,623, entitled to 12.]  
Richard A. Buckner, Robert P. Letcher,  
\*James Clarke, Thomas Metcalfe,  
Robert P. Henry, Thomas P. Moore,  
James Johnson, David Trimble,  
Francis Johnson, Charles A. Wickliffe,  
\*Joseph Lecompte, \*William F. Young.

Tennessee.—[Pop. 390,569, entitled to 9.]  
Adam R. Alexander, Jacob C. Isaacs,  
Robert Allen, \*John H. Marable,  
John Blair, James C. Mitchell,  
John Cocke, James K. Polk,  
Samuel Hudson.

Ohio.—[Pop. 581,431, entitled to 14.]  
Mordecai Bartley, \*John Thompson,  
Philemon Beecher, Joseph Vance,  
John W. Campbell, Samuel T. Vinton,  
\*James Findlay, Elisha Whittelsey,  
\*David Jennings, William Wilson,  
William McLean, John Woods,  
John Sloane, John C. Wright.

Louisiana.—[Pop. 125,779, entitled to 2.]  
William L. Brent, Edward Livingston,  
Henry H. Gurley.

Mississippi.—[Pop. 62,320, entitled to 1.]  
Christopher Rankin.

Indiana.—[Pop. 147,102, entitled to 3.]  
\*Ratcliff Boon, John Test,  
Jonathan Jennings.

Illinois.—[Pop. 51,843, entitled to 1.]  
Daniel P. Cook.

Alabama.—[Pop. 125,342, entitled to 3.]  
John McKee, George W. Owen,  
Gabriel Moore.

Missouri.—[Pop. 62,496, entitled to 1.]  
John Scott.

DELEGATES.  
MICHIGAN.—[Entitled to 1 Delegate.]  
Austin E. Wing.

ARKANSAS.—[Entitled to 1 Delegate.]  
Henry W. Conway.

FLORIDA.—[Entitled to 1 Delegate.]  
Joseph M. White.

Those marked thus \* or thus † are new members.

## NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec 12, 1825.

Mr. Hendricks submitted the following resolution for consideration:  
Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The following Standing Committees were announced as having been appointed by the Chair, viz:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Macon, Tazewell, Gaillard, Mills, White.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Holmes, Berrien, Hayne, Woodbury.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Van Dyke, Johnston of Lou. Williams, Edwards.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Findlay, Lloyd of Mass. Clayton.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Findlay, Lloyd of Maryland, Branch, Woodbury, Bouligny.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Harrison, Benton, Chandler, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Williams, Seymour, Robbins, Kane.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Eaton, King, Van Dyke.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, White, King, Edwards, Cobb.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, McVaine, Clayton.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Van Duren, Rowan, Holmes, Berrien, Mills.

On the Post-Office and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Johnston of Lou. Thomas, McVaine, Willey.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Chandler, Branch, Knight, Harrison, Bell.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Noble, Chase, Marks, Col. Ellis.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Lloyd of N. Y. Rowan, Noble, Eaton, Bouligny.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Seymour, Kane, Hendricks.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, M. S.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

The following petition was presented, and referred.

By Mr. Ruggles, the petition of William Renan, a soldier who had served at several periods of the Revolutionary war, but not long enough at any one period to entitle him to a pension under the law: he is now blind, and prays Congress to grant him a small sum of money to purchase a quarter section of land.

Mr. Chandler submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Report from the Secretary of War, of the 5th inst. transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 25th of February last, proposals for printing forty thousand copies of the Abstract of Infantry Tactics, and the additional report from the Secretary of War of the 9th inst. on the same subject, be severally, referred to the Committee on the Militia, to consider and report thereon.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Benson:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, in districts.

Mr. Hayne was rejoiced to see that the gentleman from Missouri had thus early called the attention of the Senate to this important subject; but he thought he had not made the inquiry sufficiently extensive; he had confined it merely to the mode of election; but Mr. H. thought that an attempt ought also to be made to secure the election of President of the United States from the intervention of the House of Representatives; and he therefore moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following:

"And that the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, as to secure the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, without the intervention of the Senate or House of Representatives."

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, said, he generally voted in favor of resolutions of inquiry on almost every subject; but he had not much confidence in amend-

ments of the Constitution, of any kind. He thought the time was gone by for amending the constitution, and perhaps it was well that it was so. It was easier for them to break it ten times than it was for them to amend it once, and if they tried to mend it only in those places where they had broken it, they would have enough to occupy them for a considerable time. He should not vote for the resolution under the expectation that much would be done; but he was willing that an inquiry should be made. He was not in favor of the measures of either of the gentlemen, but he should vote in favor of the amendment to the resolution, and then for the resolution as amended.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.  
Petitions were presented by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Herrick, and Mr. Kidder, of Maine.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16.  
On motion of Mr. Cassidy, of N. J. it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the children and heirs of John Hopper, deceased, late of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, a reasonable compensation for a dwelling-house and other property burnt by the British troops in consequence of the military occupation of said house by the troops of the United States in the war of the Revolution.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.  
Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. offered the following resolution for consideration:  
Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all such documents, or parts of correspondence, (not incompatible with the public interest to be communicated,) relating to an invitation which has been extended to the government of this country by the Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, to join in the deliberations of a Congress to be held at the Isthmus of Panama, and which has induced him to signify to this House, that "ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to join in those deliberations."

This resolution lies one day, of course.

### INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE. We find it intimated in the New-York American that "the French government have recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification; and this conclusion will be, if it has not been already communicated to Mr. Brown, whenever he presses again for an answer." This is an unwelcome intelligence and calls for a renewed demand for indemnification, backed by such potent arguments as our government has heretofore been obliged to resort to—defense of the rights of our countrymen. Our injured fellow-citizens must eventually have reparation. They are willing to wait, yet longer, the tardy pace of national justice, but the time will come when they, when the voice of the whole nation will demand an equitable adjustment, to the last jot and tittle, of our claims upon France and other European nations.

Boston Pat.

POST-OFFICE.

From an official report of the Postmaster-General of the United States, it appears that—

The receipts for postage, for the year ending 1st July, 1825, were

Year ending 1st July, 1824, \$1,114,345 12

" " 1825, 1,156,811 56

" " 1825, 1,252,061 32

Expenditures, for the first mentioned term, \$1,169,885 51

Do. for 2d term, 1,169,198 91

Do. for 3d term, 1,206,564 42

The loss to the government in supporting the Post-Office department, for the year ending 1st July, 1825, was \$55,540 39

Ending 1st July, 1824, 12,387 35

And for the year ending 1st July, 1825, there was a gain to the government of 45,476 80

Since the 1st July, 1825, there have been established 1040 new post-offices—and

The number of agents employed in the operations of the Department, is from 15 to 20,000.

CIRCULATION OF INTELLIGENCE. Stepping into the City Post-Office on Tuesday evening and observing how large a number of free letters were put up for one mail, which the Clerks were in the act of despatching, we had the curiosity to inquire how many such letters had been sent from that office during the last week. The clerk took the trouble to add up the number, which had been mailed at that office during the week ending on Tuesday the 13th inst. and the aggregate really surprised even us, who had some opportunity of knowing the extent of the correspondence between this city and the various points of the interior, especially during the session. The whole number thus despatched during the week was thirty-three thousand eight hundred and twelve. In the packing and wrapping up the mails, about one hundred and twenty quires of large cartridge paper have been consumed. In addition to this labor, immense mails from the North, the South and the West, are received, assorted, and distributed, daily at this office; besides several others of less importance during the week.—Nat. Intell.

GEN. WILLIAM BARTON. We learn from the North Star that Gen. William Barton, a meritorious officer of the revolution—the same who seized the British General Prescott and made him prisoner on Rhode Island—and the same who has for many years been imprisoned for debt within the limits of the gaol at Danville, (Vt.)—has been released; and that he owes his release to the generosity of Gen. Lafayette, who, hearing his situation, remitted to Isaac Fletcher, Esq. Adjutant-General of that State, the sum necessary to discharge him from confinement. This last act of generosity was done after Lafayette had embarked on board the Brandywine.—N. H. Pat.

COL. McNAIR, U. S. Agent for the Osage Indians, has returned to St. Louis, having succeeded in recovering from the Indians every article of property which had been stolen from the expedition of traders, which had not been destroyed.

A grave has been robbed of its dead, in Marquette, Seneca county, (N. Y.) The grave was left open, and the coffin split with an axe, leaving evident marks that the body was mangled in this operation.

## UPPER PERU AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

Translated for the National Journal, from the Argos of Buenos Ayres.

ACT OF INDEPENDENCE  
of the Province of Upper Peru.

DECLARATION.

The sovereign representative of the provinces of Upper Peru, deeply penetrated with the magnitude and weight of their responsibility, to Heaven and the World in deciding the destinies of their constituents, have divested themselves of all partiality and private feelings at the altar of justice, and have solemnly implored the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe in forming a just decision. Conscious of good faith, justice, moderation, and careful deliberation on their present resolution, they declare, in the name and with authority of their Representatives, that the happy day has arrived, when Upper Peru has become liberated from unjust power, from the tyrannic and wretched Ferdinand VII, and that this fertile region has escaped the debasing relation of a colony of Spain; that it is important to its welfare, not to incorporate itself with any of the co-terminous Republics, but to erect itself into a sovereign and independent State, in relation to the new as well as the old world, that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution, proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves, under their own constitution, laws, and authorities, that they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the inviolable support of the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honor, life, liberty, equality, property and security. To carry into effect this determination, they bind themselves, through this sovereign representation, by their lives, property and sacred honor. Hall of Representatives, August 6, 1825.

Signed by Jose Mariano, President, and 47 other Representatives.

MASONIC. One of the effects which have resulted from the establishment of South American Independence is the singular attention which is given to Masonry both by the Colombians and the Mexicans. In little less than a year, several lodges have been erected in the city of Mexico. By late arrivals we have found several accounts showing the progress of the 'craft.' It is said that one of the first among them who had reached the highest honors of the Masonic art was the same person who had formerly occupied the office of Grand Inquisitor. What a singular alteration has occurred by the establishment of free principles! Recently we have understood that application has been made to Lodges in this country through the American Minister in the Mexican Capitol, for new information and higher knowledge in the 'sublime art,' which will probably be forwarded to those who have become sensible that they have lived in darkness. Freedom and Masonry are co-ordinate lights, which the darkness comprehendeth not.—Snowden's N. Y. Adv.

A case of some importance to Masters and Mistresses was recently decided in London. A grocer summoned Mr. Styles, a chemist, for the payment of eight shillings, for goods had by a woman representing herself as being in Mr. Styles' service, which he refused to pay, on the ground that the woman had left his service some time past, and consequently the goods were not had for him. The Court, however, decided in favor of the woman on the principle, that a person sending a servant to a shop for goods, from time to time, and paying one bill, is bound, on that servant's leaving him, to give notice to all his tradesmen not to let her have more goods on his account. If he does not do this, he is liable for any account she may run up in his name, at shops she had been accustomed to fetch goods from for his use, while she was in his service.—N. Y. M. Adv.

Child carried away by an Eagle.—A circumstance quite uncommon in the north, lately happened in Scania. A woman at work in the fields left her infant on the ground, at a little distance; soon after an eagle pounced upon the infant, and carried it away. The poor woman who heard the cries of the child in the air, is become insane, and is now in the hospital at Eolmoa.—Hamburg paper.

A new Society is forming in Monroe county, Indiana, on Mr. Owen's system, called the 'Blue Spring Community.' The projectors appear to be possessed of more than common gallantry, having provided in the 7th article of the constitution that "All members of the Community, both male and female 15 years old and over, shall be considered as legal voters." The 28th article contains the following excellent rule—"The use of spirituous liquors shall be excluded except when prescribed as a medicine." Ind. Gaz.

CURIOSITY. Mr. Samuel F. Baker, of Andover, states that, being employed with him in making a stone bridge in the N. Parish of Andover, they discovered, on taking up a large flat stone, (about 3 feet by 5,) a great body of living snakes, which had probably taken shelter there for the winter. They were still at first from the cold, but exhibited various signs of life when exposed to the sun. On being counted there were found to be one hundred and sixteen! and, what renders the circumstance more singular, there were various species, viz. black, striped and green snakes, and house and brown adders, numbers of each. They were of different sizes, varying from 6 inches to 2 feet. Salem Gaz.

The good people in Shepherdstown, (Vir.) are in funds, in the way of small talk, at this time: It is said that a female, a short time since, applied for admission from the cold, at the house of Mrs. Bower, one of the *sages femmes* of that place. On the night of Monday following, there was a small addition to the number of visitors. The following day while the old lady was absent, procuring something comfortable for her patients, the mother decamped, leaving the *little one* as a fee to Mrs. Bower. A committee of *sages* pronounced the child some weeks old, and express a belief that the lady who decamped was only adding the wishes of some other female. U. S. Gaz.

## THE

PARIS, (ME.)

The January Court for the den at the Court day next.

In answer to gentlemen of that we have informs us, that tious to accom Term of the S

CONGRESS.—

Congress since interesting chn duced in the amendment of that body. It the ablest talent the whole, we are dangerous t we had better which may now than to run the t and thereby m tude. This sn fore the House of a few years nation by both ly been liked by but it will reco tion by the me

By an exam tees, appointed ceived that the conspicuous st HOLMES is on the tee—the Hon. Committee on on the Committ ed in letters re nomination of Court of St. J tion in the Sen ed by that body us, we know no some, who "C not be confir "might know," we shall "all k shall be as wis particular.

POSTMASTER. complaint of the ton and Portlan that there is to out notice with beyond Portsmouth es them. Our one or two ex The fault is so larly mailed, a change papers arrive when d for the cause of the West, exce of the Postmas this is the first of this kind, it postmaster wish nish him, grati from our subsc

VAI

We have sever readers to this s The following a although calcula for our latitude

The price of a which many per to avoid, while an equivalent not fill the stor purposes for wh pays its cost with formation it con lodge it supplies expense, are in and we will pla public officers of at present, take travelling to Yea would be in ses tween 2 and 3 d on his journey, newspaper he w court would be casion have sav subscription; h Dr. Franklin say 52 newspapers i

Hence is it no stead of an ex tence or two by ple are there in tains a populatio ly like this hold save more by a single newspape would cost? L ple before them, we will be caref the Judges will of "the rise of of matters and

RECIPE.—The matism," is mos into general use "Take a s and apply it and chest, and Welch Plaine at least long e "A lady l scribed, and, she has not be in the last twe



## THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1825.

The January Term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Oxford, will be held at the Court-house in this village on Tuesday next.

In answer to the inquiries of some of the gentlemen of the Bar, we would inform them, that we have called on Maj. Hubbard, and he informs us, that he has made the usual preparations to accommodate the Bar, the ensuing Term of the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS.—The information obtained from Congress since our last paper, is not of a very interesting character. The resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, for the amendment of the Constitution, are still before that body. It is a subject that will call forth the ablest talents the House possesses. But on the whole, we are led to think that amendments are dangerous to that good old instrument; and we had better undergo a few inconveniences which may now be attached to the Constitution, than to run the risk of mending or avoiding them, and thereby making others of greater magnitude. This subject has been several times before the House of Representatives in the course of a few years past, and after a careful examination by both sides, the old way has generally been liked better by all. We have no doubt but it will receive a candid and able examination by the members of the present Congress.

By an examination of the Standing Committees, appointed in the Senate, it will be perceived that the Senators from this State hold conspicuous stations in them. The Hon. Mr. HOLMES is on the Finance and Judiciary Committee—the Hon. Mr. CHANDLER is chairman of the Committee on the Militia; he is also placed on the Committee on Military Affairs.—It is stated in letters received from Washington, that the nomination of Rufus King as minister to the Court of St. James, meets with some opposition in the Senate; and whether it is confirmed by that body yet remains doubtful.—As for us, we know nothing about "State Affairs," but some, who "ought to know," tell us, it will not be confirmed. And again, others, who "might know," say, it will. Be this as it may, we shall "all know" before long—and then we shall be as wise as others, as it relates to this particular.

POSTMASTERS.—We have heard considerable complaint of the failure of papers between Boston and Portland, and have learnt by experience that there is too much truth in it to pass without notice with us. Our subscribers who live beyond Portsmouth say our paper rarely reaches them. Our exchange papers, we find, with one or two exceptions, arrive very irregular. The fault is somewhere.—Our paper is regularly mailed, and we have no doubt but our exchange papers are. Papers from the eastward arrive when due—we are at a loss to account for the cause of the detention of those from the West, except it is by the inattention of some of the Postmasters on the route. We hope as this is the first time we have made a complaint of this kind, it will be the last. Should any postmaster wish to read our paper, we will furnish him, gratis, rather than have him steal it from our subscribers.

### VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to this subject, and especially to our paper. The following article taken from the *York Recorder*, although calculated for a different meridian, will serve for our latitude without any "material alteration."

The price of a paper is an item of expenditure at which many persons repine, and which they resolve to avoid, while in fact they seldom, if ever, disburse an equal sum for which they obtain so large and valuable an equivalent. It is because a newspaper cannot be eaten, or it will not serve for a neckcloth, that it is so much undervalued? Certainly, though it does not fill the stomach or keep the body comfortable, (purposes for which it was never intended,) it yet repays its cost with advantage, in the quantities of information it conveys, and the stores of varied knowledge it supplies. Newspapers instead of being an expense, are in reality, an actual, downright saving; and we will plainly prove them to be so. One of the public officers of this County, who shall be nameless at present, takes no newspaper! Last week he came travelling to York under the impression that the court would be in session. His expenses were probably between 2 and 3 dollars, and he lost at least two days on his journey. Now had he been a subscriber to a newspaper he would have been duly apprised that no court would be held, and he would on this single occasion have saved more than the amount of a year's subscription; he would also have saved time, which Dr. Franklin says is money, and he would have had 52 newspapers into the bargain!

Hence it is not manifest that a paper is a saving instead of an expense? Yes, certainly. Now a sentence or two by way of application. How many people are there in the County of Oxford (which contains a population of 40,000) who are situated precisely like this holder of office, and who like him might save more by an item of intelligence contained in a single newspaper, than several years' subscription would cost? Let such be admonished by the example before them. Let them take OUR PAPER, and we will be careful to have them advised in time, when the Judges will hold court and the Sheriff hold sales, of the rise of empires, and the fall of stock, and of matters and things in general.

RECIPE.—The following "Cure for Ladies' Rheumatism," is most valuable, and we hope it will come into general use:

"Take a good warm double Scotch Shawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulder and chest, and add also, secundum artem, a stout Welch Flannel Petticoat.—And remain at home at least long enough to put them on."

"A lady lately applied the medicine prescribed, and, it gives us pleasure to state, that she has not been seen in our streets but twice in the last twelve hours."

KENNEBEC BANK.—The report that this Bank had failed proves as we expected, unfounded. Although it is a Kennebec Bank, we have so much confidence in the Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Bank, that we are under no apprehensions of the public sustaining any loss by it. We ask for no better money than Bills on the KENNEBEC BANK.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this State, have elected the famous John Randolph a Senator to Congress, in place of Mr. Barbour appointed Secretary of War.—They have also made choice of John Tyler for Governor. The report that ex-president Monroe had consented to be a candidate for that office was not correct.

MICHIGAN.—We learn that no less than three Candidates appear at Washington, each claiming a seat to represent this Territory, viz: Austin E. Wing, John Biddle, and Gabriel Richards, who was the last delegate. Mr. Wing has the certificate from the proper authorities; but we understand that the others, (and especially the Reverend gentleman,) mean to contend earnestly for the seat, which was once delivered to him.

ANOTHER WONDER.—We learn from the Editor of the *Eastern (Gardiner) Chronicle*, that the Kennebec river is about to be "filled up," not only with Bridges and Dams, but by sand. We recommend to the public spirited people at Gardiner, to petition the Legislature to enact a law, "that all persons who wish to cross the present Channel of the Kennebec, for the future, should be obliged to cross on the Bridge, at Gardiner, otherwise they will lose the toll."—The Cobbessee Canal, we are apprehensive, will be of little use, unless it is continued to the Penobscot, as we at first recommended.

EAGLE BANK.—In consequence of the unusual excitement occasioned by the failure of this Bank, together with the constant depreciation of its notes since, we think proper to lay before our readers the following statement of the concern, copied from the *Microscope*, published at Albany, (N. Y.)

"Pious Fraud." The New-Haven Herald, of the 5th inst., contains an article on the subject of the failure of the Eagle Bank, in which the writer, supposed to be Mr. Woolsey, the Secretary of the American Bible Society, congratulates the friends of that institution on the adroitness with which the funds of the Society, deposited in the Bank, had been saved without loss. It seems that the President of the Bank, Mr. George Hoadley, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Woolsey, on his own responsibility, without the knowledge or consent of the Directors, but on the contrary (as the stock is of no value) with their inevitable and decided disapprobation, received a transfer of the shares held by the Bible Society, from the Treasurer. The writer in the New-Haven paper adds, with apparent exultation, notwithstanding the above barefaced circumstances, "still, it is believed the business was so transacted that the Bible Society cannot be compelled by the Bank to refund."

This we conceive to be a case of the most palpable dishonesty, if not downright swindling.—After the Bank had become insolvent, its remaining funds and property belonged in common to all its creditors, in such proportions as they held its notes. Shall then this overgrown, purse-proud, and aristocratical institution, the funds of which are drained from a credulous public, and mostly applied to pampering the sanctimonious officers and hangers-on of the Society, be permitted by this gross and venal system of favoritism and speculation not only to go unharmed amid the wreck of monied institutions, but be allowed to appropriate to its own doubtful purposes those very funds which should be divided among the widows, orphans, and laboring people, who were so unfortunate as to hold the rags of the Bank, at the time of its failure, and who are reduced to absolute distress, and perhaps to the verge of starvation in consequence of it? No, it will not—it cannot be tamely submitted to, by a community who know their rights and have the least disposition to assert them. The disposition made of the remaining funds of the Bank, appears to us evidently fraudulent, in regard to this affair of the Bible Society Stock; and if it is done in such a manner as to evade our laws, it still does not alter the moral turpitude of the transaction. If such barefaced swindling is to be practised with impunity by our Bible Societies, and other Christian institutions, what ought to be expected from the unregenerate part of community?

### Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Talents which are before the public have nothing to fear."—But the great difficulty is to get them before the public, or to bring them into exercise at all. We dream away the best moments of life. Satisfied with common enjoyments, fired with nothing beyond the pursuits of others, time carries us along; life advances; talents lie neglected; and the close of our career presents nothing in retrospective to applaud or to admire. Sloth and inactivity weigh down talents to the dust. The poppy has supplanted the laurel. We sleep months, and wake moments, and awake only to pursue "trifles light as air." Read but the employment of a single day. Nature requires a part, and how passes the rest? With books, with mental discipline, with celestial wing toward some exalted object? No.—The hours of the day surprise us in no such employments. We bid a sleepy good morning to some half a dozen idlers, like ourselves; make a few dull observations about weather, politics and the times; and the evening closes as the day began—in idleness, a game at cards, and an empty mind. Hence life and talents go unemployed, or are employed to no purpose.

"We eat and drink and sleep; what then?"

"We eat and drink and sleep again."

O, what a waste of intellect is here! Minds, made to cheer the moral darkness of the world, slumbering in undisturbed repose; minds, designed for noble and exalted pursuits, degrading their high destination to the amusement of children; minds of heavenly origin, "pregnant with celestial fire," partaking of immortality, too lazy, too indolent, too irresolute to make a struggle worthy of the meed of praise!

This is no caricature. Would to Heaven it were. Is there a village, far or near, where mind, mind alone is the business of life? If there be, guilty as I am of the fault here censured, most gladly would I "wallow through December's snows" to shake hands with the happy fraternity, and anxiously beg a participation of its enjoyments. CRITO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—If the following is worthy an insertion in your paper, it is at your disposal. CIMON.

### INDIAN CURIOSITY!

In trenching the earth, for the mud-sills of a mill, lately erected at Craigies' Mills, in Hebron, in the County of Oxford, an utensil of one of our tawny predecessors, was accidentally discovered. A Stone Gouge, ingeniously wrought, if we take into consideration the state of the arts, when it must have been manufactured, was thrown out by one of the workmen. By mineralogists, the stone would be comprehended under the general denomination of schist of the argillaceous earths. The gouge is more than six inches in length, and nearly an inch and a half across its greatest segment: It is almost semicircular, and from its upper, or haft end to its edge, on the convex side, is one continued straight line, till reaching within one and a half inch of the edge, where a concave bevil, like the hollow in architecture, is formed. A straight line, parallel with the former, then continues to the edge. The concave side of the gouge pursues a straight line, till within three fourths of an inch of the lower end, where a bold convex bevil reduces it to an edge. The haft end is tapered nearly to a point, with the evident design of its being inserted into a wooden handle. Such relics of Indian antiquity are worthy of preservation.

This gouge was taken near the little Andros-coggin, from the banks of a cove, formed by a stream emptying into that river. The cove is perhaps 60 or 70 rods in circumference; formerly, no doubt, as it still remains to be, an excellent fishing spot. The soil from which it was dug, is alluvial; but whether the formation has taken place since the residence there of the Aborigines, or whether the beach might not have been an Indian burial ground, is not yet known. Perhaps the redmen of the forest, some centuries ago, here entombed, with the bones of their forefathers, their implements of business.—No farther excavations have been made for farther discoveries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—You will oblige a Subscriber by inserting the following—taken from an old Newspaper. Perhaps the coat will not be altogether useless in this quarter.

### A CAP FOR PIOUS SPRIGHTLY.

The pious creature who proposed a Looking Glass for Jonathan must of course had the first peep, as he was trying on his new coat, which is thought to suit him, yet it is strange how the creature could view two at once in so small a glass. It appears that his mind was in a state of topsicality—for he, when looking in the glass, calls on the Most High, (whom he never knew, or is it likely ever will,) to know who should live on the Hill; now whether he meant Spring Hill or Sand Hill, we cannot tell. However, as he has accepted of the Coat I am bound to make him a present of a Cap, by hinting at facts: Solomon says, he that getteth riches and not by right, was like a partridge that setteth on eggs and hatcheth them not; he shall be troubled in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool.

He who drives his father to alter his will when justly made, that he might enclose a widow's ground, and get it for nothing—is a rebel.

He who despiseth one neighbor for assisting another, in obtaining a right that belongs to him by the laws of God and man—is a scamp.

He who maketh a hypocritical-lying remonstrance to obstruct his neighbor's right—should be despised.

He who will not take counsel by the majority of his neighbors—should be despised by men of sense.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend who requests us to insert the address of Elder Samuel Hutchinson, as published in the *Christian Intelligencer*, is informed, that however willing we should be to oblige him, yet our obligations to the public are such, that we cannot insert it in our columns, as we mean to have them free from all controversy on religious subjects.—He will not think that we reject on account of our own feelings.

### NOTICE.

A Meeting of those OLD SOLDIERS who served in the war of the Revolution, who do not now receive a Pension from Government, will be held at the Court-House, in this village, on Tuesday, the third day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon—in order to sign a petition to be forwarded to Congress at the present Session, for compensation for past services. It is requested that all who live in this County should attend—and others if convenient. Paris, Dec. 5, 1825.

### Married.

In Boston, Mr. Joel Shaw, of this town, to Miss Lydia Lane of Boston.

In Augusta, (Me.) Mr. William Hastings, publisher of the Waterville Intelligencer, to Miss Susan L. Pottingill.

### Died.

In this town, on the 12th inst. Jane, oldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Hill, Jr. aged 12.

In Milbury, Mrs. Sally Man, wife of Mr. Chester Man, and only daughter of Elder Oliver Bond.

In Boston, David Hinckley, Esq. aged 60, an eminent merchant, and useful citizen.

In Lime, (N. H.) Mr. Ebenezer Tinkham, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 70.

## MORE FORTUNES!!

10,000—5,000—

3,000—2,000 & \$1,000

FOR SALE at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE—All to be determined the 14th January, 1826.

(NO TIME TO BE LOST.)

Price—Wholesale, \$3.00—Quartets, 87 1-2 cents.

The letters drawn in the Rhode-Island Lottery on Saturday last, were, P-H-N-R-J-S.—One a prize of \$50.—The owner is requested to call and receive his money. Dec. 29.

### J. HASKELL,

Middle-street, (two doors from Exchange-street,) PORTLAND,

HAS just received a Large Stock of GOODS in his line:—AMONG THEM ARE—

Colored and Natural

Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

NUTRA & CLOTH CAPS.

Ladies' Beaver Bonnets.

White, Black, Drab and Fancy

OSTRICH PLUMES.

OSTRICH AND FUR TRIMMING.

SEAL COLLARS.

Seal Gloves and Moccasins.

SUPERFINE, FINE AND LOW PRICED

HATS.

Also—A few Bales

BUFFALO ROBES.

(The above are of superior quality and are offered VERY LOW. Nov. 22—2m 74

### JOHN K. HALE,

NO. 1.....MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

MIDDLE-STREET.....PORTLAND,

HAS just received an Elegant Assortment of

European, India & American

DRY GOODS,

(WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW) for Cash or approved credit.

### Retained,

From Twelve to Fourteen Hundred yards of

COUNTRY FLANNEL,

for which Goods will be given at the lowest Cash Price. Oct. 29.—3m 69

DRAWING ANNOUNCED!

THE CUMBERLAND & OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY will be drawn on the 26th of January, 1826.

Persons in want of \$5000—\$2000—\$1000—\$500—\$200—\$100—\$50—

or smaller sums, would find it for their advantage to call immediately at the

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

PRICE—Wholesale \$4 50—Quartets \$1 25—Eighths 63 cents. Dec. 22.

### PUBLIC AUCTION!!

WILL be sold at PHILLIP EASTMAN, Esq.'s, in Fryeburg, on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of December current, several thousand acres of GOOD LAND, for Farms, with a sufficient quantity of Fine Timber, and Mill Privileges. Said land is laid out into One Hundred Acre Lots, in Bachelor's Grant—by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

\*Terms liberal.—Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

JASON SHERMAN,

Administrator, with the Will annexed on said Estate.

Gilead, Dec. 5, 1825.

### HOUSE & LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A Wood-House, Barn, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.

Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the others, is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tannery, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Dec. 20. 11 77

### NEW SONG BOOK.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, THE MUSICAL MAN'S COMPANION, or a New Collection of Love, Masonic, Sea, and other Songs.

Also—A general supply of

School Books,

Writing & Cyphering Books—Paper—Quills—Inkpowder—Slates, &c. &c. All Cheap. Dec. 20.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the postage of Newspapers, are humbly requested to pay the same by the tenth of January next. Their receipts will be left at the respective places where they receive their papers.

PHILIP C. MASON, Postscript.

Paris, Dec. 22, 1825.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### THE DYING YEAR.

Thou desolate and dying year!  
Of man an emblem just!  
Who soon doth run his wild career,  
Then crumble into dust:  
How short the day, since blithesome spring  
Came forth in fair array;  
When Beauty's form was on the wing,  
And all around lock'd gay:  
When tuneful birds pour'd forth their song,  
In every green-wood bower—  
And balmy zephyrs swept along,  
And kiss'd the opening flower.  
The sprightly bird whose early song  
Broke on the opening day—  
The cooling breeze that swept along,  
And flowers—where are they?  
Alas! the flower that rear'd its head,  
Lies wither'd, bare and low!  
The bird to warmer climes has fled—  
The breeze no more doth blow!  
How desolate! yet nature's form,  
That's blasted, bare and cleft!  
By cold that ridest on the storm,  
Hath still some beauty left.  
Beauty, such as oft I have known  
Stretch'd on the sable bier,  
When to its God the soul had flown,  
That once did linger here.  
Thou desolate and dying year!  
Since spring danc'd on in mirth,  
How many friends our souls held dear,  
Have quit their place on earth.  
How many in whose heart, the tooth  
Of sorrow rankles deep—  
Who in the days of joyous youth,  
Were seldom known to weep.  
Thou desolate and dying year!  
Thy blasted form doth cry:  
"Ye sons of men to Death give ear,"  
"For like me thou must die." K.

Portland.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### THE THORNY ROSE.

The Rose sweetly appeared, was charming to view,  
Look'd innocent, harmless, and fair;  
An emblem of friendship in beauteous form,  
With its fragrance it scented the air.  
With charms most unequal'd it truly appeared,  
O'er-sprinkled with dew in the morn;  
Went to it, and cheerfully grasp'd it my own,  
But recoil'd—being pierc'd by a thorn.  
I reflected how strange that a flower so fair,  
With such innocent garb it was dress'd,  
A thorn so tormenting as I had just found,  
Should so sly be conceal'd in its breast.  
Again, I return'd to the bush where it grew,  
To see those I left flourish'd still more;  
But stern disappointment accosted me there,  
Their meridian of splendor was o'er.  
The cold, ruthless wind had destroy'd every charm  
Of the roses that once bloomed so fair;  
The flowers fast withering, fading, and dying,  
Seemed whispering, thus transient we are.  
So pleasing is life in the journey of youth;  
We early are blessing, we're ready,  
Before noon arrives, how many expire,  
And are number'd long with the dead.  
While in this thorny way, the most elegant forms  
Of our halcyon pinions are borne;  
In mid-air of life—but ere evening appears,  
They are wound by many a thorn.  
To shun many thorns in life's chequer'd road,  
Which so secret round pleasures latrine;  
Seek for joys above, by devotion to God,  
Through the blessed Redeemer divine. S.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE VALLEY OF JEROSHAPHAT.

The most pleasing feature in the scenery around the city of Jerusalem, is the valley of Jeroshaphat. Passing out of the gate of St. Stephens, you descend the hill to the torrent of the Kedron; a bridge leads over its dry and deep bed; it must have been a very narrow, though in winter a very rapid stream. On the left is a grotto, handsomely fitted up, called the tomb of the Virgin Mary, though it is well known she neither died nor was buried near Jerusalem. Being surprised, however, on the hills by a long and heavy shower of rain, we were glad to take shelter beneath the doorway of this grotto. A few steps beyond the Kedron you come to the garden of Gethsemane, of all gardens the most interesting and hallowed; but how neglected and decayed! It is surrounded by a kind of low hedge, but the soil is bare, no verdure grows on its swardy surface, venerable olive trees, which have stood here for many centuries. This spot is at the foot of Olivet, and is beautifully situated: you look up and down the romantic valley; close behind rises the mountain; before you are the walls of the devoted city. While lingering here at evening, and solitary, (for it is not often a footstep passes by,) that night of sorrow and dismay rushes on the imagination, when the Redeemer was betrayed, and forsaken by all even by the loved disciple. Hence the path winds up the Mount of Olivet: it is a beautiful hill; the words of the Psalmist, "the mountains around Jerusalem," must not be literally applied, as none are within view save those of Arabia. It is verdant, and covered in some parts with olive trees. From the summit you enjoy an admirable view of the city; it is beneath, and very near, and looks, with its valleys around it, exactly like a panorama. Its noble temple of Omar and large area planted with palms; its narrow streets, ruinous places, and towers, are all laid out before you, as you have seen Naples and Corfu in Leicester-square. On the summit are the remains of a church, built by the Empress Helena; and in a small edifice, containing one large and lofty apartment, is shewn the print of the last footstep of Christ, when he took his leave of earth. The Fathers should have

placed it nearer to Bethany, in order to accord with the account given us in scripture; but it answers the purpose of drawing crowds of pilgrims to the spot. Descending Olivet to the narrow valley of Jeroshaphat, you soon come to the pillar of Absalom; it has a very antique appearance, and is a pleasing object in the valley; it is of a yellow stone, adorned with half columns, formed into three stages, and terminated in a cupola.—London paper.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.  
THE USE OF FINGERS.

Plutarch says, that decimal progression was not only used among the Grecians, but also by every civilized nation. Priscian, then, must have been deceived in his origin of figures, for we are not indebted to miracle, or supernatural wisdom, but to nature for their origin. We, it is true, have refined upon that convenience which nature furnished men, to assist them in their calculation, but this circumstance does not invalidate the presumption about to be offered—it rather strengthens it, by shewing, that in the process of calculation, the gradual improvement of the mind, has caused a steady advancement.

Mankind, from their infancy, accustom themselves to reckon upon their fingers. Hence the remarkable circumstance, that for calculation and numerical increase, the number 10 is always used; and that decimal progression is preferred to every other. When the mind is young, and memory weak, we count units on our fingers, and when units exceed that number, recourse is had to another ten. If the number of tens increase, we still reckon on our fingers; and if they exceed ten, we then commence a different species of calculation, by the same agents, as thus—reckoning each finger for tens until we arrive at hundreds; then for hundreds until we arrive at thousands, and so on indefinitely. This number of fingers is the only reason that can be given for the use of decimal progression; for otherwise duodecimal would be much more convenient, inasmuch as 12 admits of a greater number of divisions than 10.

The formation of the Roman figures may be taken as an additional proof of this opinion.—The units are marked with the letter I, which represents one finger; two, three and four, (according to the best authorities), were marked by repetitions, or successions of the letter I, still representing two, three and four fingers. The number five, is marked with the letter V, which represents the first and last fingers of the hand, and therefore includes all. Ten by an X, which is two V's joined to their points, and represents the two hands. This might be extended, but we can already see that the calculation of their numbers was from five to five, from the fingers of one hand to those of the other. Ovid makes mention of this mode, as also of the use of the number ten:

"Hic numerus magno tunc in honore fuit,  
Seu quia tot digiti per quos, numerare solebant,  
Seu quia his quibus semina mense parit,  
Seu quod ad usque decem numero crescente venitur:  
Principium spatium sumitur inde novis."

It is said that many unlettered nations, as the inhabitants of Guinea, Madagascar, and of the interior parts of America, know not how to count further than ten. The Brazilian aborigines cannot reckon beyond five; they multiply that number to express a greater number, and in their calculations they use their fingers and toes. The natives of Peru use decimal progression; they count from one to ten, by tens, to a hundred, and hundreds to a thousand. These hints may enable the curious to establish the point, but I trust that the curious who undertake may possess advantages superior to those of HUETAN.

FROM THE VERMONT AEREA.

We arrived at Crown-point, opposite the Ferry, about nine o'clock in the morning. The country along the margin of the lake from Ferris' landing through Paston and Addison, presented a beautiful scene of thickly clustered and well cultivated farms, numerous flocks feeding upon the sweet scented clover, fields of green wheat, orchards covered with fruit, and fine forests of timber. The whole country exhibited the strongest evidence of wealth and comfort, of economy, skill, and spirited enterprise. On the west of the road the beautiful water of lake Champlain meets the eye, at certain places dashing its rippling waves within a few yards of the road, at others obscured from view by the projection of points or elevations of land. The water sparkled as the gentle breeze from the south presented the disturbed surface of this pure element to the direct action of the sun. The beauty of the prospect was heightened very much by a fine grove of trees which spread a broad expanse of dark foliage above the limits of natural observation. Steam-boats, sloops, and canal-boats are seen passing by, freighted with produce and lumber for the southern market, or filled with passengers on excursions of pleasure or business. The western shore of the lake comes within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, in the town of Moriah, which is very mountainous, and to a considerable extent barren and unproductive. However, by industry much of the soil has been reclaimed from a state of sterility, which, with its fertile and pleasant valleys will soon render this a rich and flourishing portion of the country. The mountains are bold, and in most parts covered with dense forests affording a source for the numerous streams that flow delightfully to the lake. A large bay makes up three miles south of Crown-point, and extends to the west a considerable distance, near which Major DALLMAN, late of the U. S. engineers, is erecting extensive works for the manufacture of iron. A view from the eastern shores of the lake gives his situation a very romantic appearance; his buildings, belonging to

the iron works, and a new dwelling-house and store, seem to be pitched among the barren and sun-burnt hills, presenting a striking contrast of cultivation and rudeness. From Addison we crossed over to Crown-point, which is about half a mile distant. The appearance of the point, to a stranger, is by no means enviable: there are but two or three indifferent dwelling-houses in sight; the soil is hard and stony: the fortifications, once so formidable, are now entirely dismantled; and the only use made of the land, once a cultivated garden, is for the pasturage of flocks. We immediately repaired to the fort: this was built by the English, after the taking of Crown-point by Gen. Amherst, in the year 1759: the breast-work of it is still in a state of entire preservation, but nothing remains of the barracks except the walls. The design and construction of these works is upon the plan of regular fortifications; the sides of which are five, corresponding to the number of sides in a regular pentagon. The angles where the sides would intersect, were they indefinitely continued, are constructed with bastions, and the lines of defence, from the exterior angles of the bastion to the termination of the inward angles formed by the side of the breast-work and the flanks of the bastion are within the reach of musket shot, which should always be the case in their construction, as this would give the besieged an opportunity of defending themselves with small arms, should their artillery be cut off. The breast-work from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the rampart is about twenty-five feet high, and is supported by a stone wall ten feet in height. The buildings within the fortification are seven hundred feet in length, two stories high, constructed of stone, and so firmly cemented as to receive no injury by burning. As early as 1731, the French established a military post in this place. No measure could have been better adapted to promote their interest, as their troops had to pass through lake Champlain in their expeditions against Schenectady, Mohawk, and Deerfield, and through it also their scouting parties found the best and safest passage in their excursions against the English colonies. In every attempt at the conquest of Canada the attacks upon Montreal were always calculated to be effected by the waters of lake Champlain. This fortress secured the whole navigation of the lake and the command of a large portion of the English and Indian frontiers. From this situation the French could easily prevent the English from penetrating their territory, and could afford a safe retreat for the Indians after their plundering and scalping expeditions against the English Colonies.—This fort was taken by Col. ALLEN, on the commencement of the Revolution and burned by the Americans in 1777. The out buildings which formed a considerable village on the first settlement of the northern section of Vermont are completely destroyed. L. M. & CO.

### BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

A writer, under the signature of "Ohio," in the *Pittsburg (Pa.) Mercury*, gives the following description of the ground on which General Braddock was defeated:  
Nine miles above Pittsburg, and immediately upon the north bank of the Monongahela river, is the celebrated battle ground called "Braddock's Field." It is famous for the destruction of an army intended to capture Fort Duquesne, crush the extending power of France, and control the Indians on our western border. Here Washington fought and Braddock fell. On this spot fifty Frenchmen and 250 Indians nearly destroyed the forty-ninth and fifty-first regiments of the British regulars, though aided by a number of Provincial troops.—The battle was fought on the afternoon of the 9th July, 1755.—Seventy years have passed away, and yet the crumbling bones of men and horses are seen in every field for a mile in circuit. For many years they were shrouded by a mourning wilderness of shadowy woods, but this has yielded to the busy axe, and the plough is annually driven amongst the skulls of the slain and the bones of the brave.—Rich harvests wave over fields fertilized by the blood and bodies of a thousand unburied men. The partridge whistles, and the reaper sings on the spot where the cries of mortal anguish told the dread revelry of battle. 'Twas here the wild whoop of fierce savages quelled the rallying cry of Europe's warriors. 'Twas here they drove the ruthless tomahawk deep in the crushed skull of the vanquished, and with yelling joy, tore the scalp from the head of the feeble and wounded, the dead and the dying.  
The retreating survivors carried their wounded General with them until he died. He was buried about forty miles from the battle ground, in the centre of the road his advancing army had cut. To prevent the discovery of this, soldiers, horses and wagons, were passed over it, to save the body from savage dishonor, by thus concealing the trace of its interment. Some of Braddock's affectionate soldiers so marked the trees near the spot where he was laid, that the recollections of those who visited the west many years after, could point to the exact place of his interment, now emphatically termed, "Braddock's grave." It is close to the northern side of the National road, seven miles east of Uniontown.  
It had been rumored from an early period, that Braddock had been shot by his men. More recently it has been stated by one who could not be mistaken, that in the course of the battle, Braddock ordered the Provincial troops to form a column. They however adhered to the Indian mode of firing severally from the shelter of a tree. Braddock, in his vexation, rode up to a young man by the name of Fawcett, and with his sword rashly cut him down. Thomas Fawcett, a brother of the killed, soon learned his fate, and watching his opportunity, revenged his

brother's blood, by shooting Braddock through the body, of which wound he died. Thomas Fawcett is now, or was lately, living near Laurel-Hill. He is now 97 years of age.

### ANECDOTE OF DOCTOR BIRD.

We have heard a very good anecdote, the other day, of Dr. Bird, for the truth of which we do not touch. Business rendered it necessary for him to dine several days at a public house, with several other gentlemen. On calling for his bill, he found a certain sum charged each day for wine. The doctor, who drinks no wine, made objections to the charge.

"The wine," said the landlord, "was on the side-board; you might have helped yourself." Some time after, the landlord called upon the doctor, to look at a whitlow on the finger of one of his children. On adjusting their mutual accounts, the landlord found a charge for medicine exactly equal to his charge for wine. "How is this, doctor? I have had no medicine." "It was on the shelf," said the doctor, "you might have helped yourself." [Virg. Patriot.

The *Parson* called to quarters.—Towards the conclusion of the war of independence, on opening one of the inferior courts of law in Massachusetts, a clergyman was sent for to supplicate the Deity. One of the gentlemen of the bar remarked, that although this was the laudable practice of the Supreme Court, the inferior Courts had never, in his recollection, opened with prayer. A sailor who was standing by, on hearing the remark, observed to a ship-mate, "why, Jack, if this be so, I believe as how the ship has started a plank, since they pipe all hands to the pumps, and now call the parson to his quarters."

A Hindoo, of some distinction in his own country, was seized a few years ago, with the spirit of adventure, and came to England to gratify a capricious curiosity. He had acquired, by the way, a very imperfect smattering of the language, yet chose in general to depend upon himself in his intercourse with others. Quartersing himself at a hotel in London, he was requested, by the landlady, with great humility and diffidence, to acquaint her with his name. The inquiry puzzled him at first, knowing how strange his proper name would seem to English ears. He at length recollected the sounds by which he had been identified by the sailors on board the vessel that brought him, and supposing that they would be more appropriate and intelligible than any other, he replied, very innocently, that his name was *Cuckeyd Son of a B—h!*

The English sailors are famous for their ludicrous corruptions of the foreign names of ships and admirals. When the British were carrying war against *Su Ragoo Dowla*, in India, their soldiers and sailors knew him by no other name than sir Roger Dowlas; and the nabob of Bengal appeared, to their apprehensions, under the guise of two brothers whose names were *Bob* and *Ben Gaul*.

## PROBATE NOTICES.

### STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—On the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

BERNARD RICE, Esq. named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of *EZEKIEL SANDERS*, late of Waterville, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said BERNARD RICE give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Waterville, in said County, on the sixteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

### STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—On the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

DAVID BICKNELL, of Hebron, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of *JOHN BICKNELL*, late of Hebron, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said DAVID BICKNELL give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

ON the Petition of THOMAS CLARK, Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of *LUTHER PRATT*, late of Paris, in said County, yeoman, deceased, requesting that the personal estate of said deceased be not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the Petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Oxford Observer*, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.  
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

### GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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